The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Further Progress on the Tariff Bill in the House.

Several Important Items Disposed of.

A Tie Vote on the Question of the Duty on Tea.

The Quieting of Land Titles in California.

Mr. Schenck Makes an Appeal for the Passage of the Army Bills.

Debate in the Senate Upon the Reconstruction Report.

Senator Sumner Getting Nervous About Fire-Crackers.

A Bill Reported to Regulate Appointments to Office.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 7.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the following bills:

A bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point on or near Traverse Bay, in the State of Michigan, and for the completion of said road.

A bill authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, to designate the general route of their road. They are to connect their line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the meridian of Denver in Colorado.

A bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lada Belle, in said State.

A bill granting lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Keewenan Point, Lake Superior, in said State.

A bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine or glynoen oil, and other substances.

A bill authorizing a grant of lands, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, in the State of Missouri, to Helena, in Arkansas.

SENTENCE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

The *Intelligencer* learns that Paymaster PAULDING has been found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to be cashiered, to pay a fine of $5,000 and be imprisoned for the term of one year.

ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order that before admitting to entry any importations, under the provisions of the act to protect American citizens engaged in lumbering on the St. Croix River, in the State of Maine, Customs officers will require the presentation of a manifest, accompanied by the necessary oaths.

TENNESSEE FREEDMEN.

Gen. FISK, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, says he has closed all the medical establishments of the Bureau in that State, and intends to cease the use of rations, except in the most urgent cases of necessity.

THE HEATED TERM.

The early adjournment of the Senate to-day was owing to the intense hot weather.

NATIONAL BANKS.

United States Treasurer SPINNER, in a communication to the Cashier of the National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., says it has not hitherto been supposed that any bank would claim to be allowed to deduct from its deposits the amount of its over-drafts in the sums due from other banks, virtually over-drafts, concluding as follows:

The $20,000 mentioned by you as received from the Metropolitan Banks as a "call loan," and credited to said bank, is a deposit upon which duty should be paid, even though the amount has been left by you with the same bank, subject to your draft. The deduction, as an offset of a like amount due from said bank, would not be proper. The check received by you from the Albany Bank and forwarded to the Saugerties banks for collection having been credited by you to the Albany Banks, must be returned by you as a deposit so long as it may remain with you, and it would not be proper to enter as an offset to this deposit, the amount you have charged to the Sadgerties Bank on account of said collection.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......SATURDAY, July 7.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MORGAN presented the remonstrance of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the passage of the Tariff Bill pending in the House.

The remonstronce declares that the Tariff Bill would be injurious to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, and would not increase the revenue of the Government.

The remonstrance was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Mr. JOHNSON said that some days ago Mr. HENDRICKS presented at his request, and during his absence, a minority report of the Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the reception of this report; first, because it was not the practice of the Senate to receive minority reports, and second, because the report was not presented with the majority report.

Mr. JOHNSON answered the first objection by quoting from the precedents of the Senate in such matters, and read an extract from the journal of the Committee of Fifteen, dated April, 1866, in which on motion of Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, leave was granted to prepare a minority report. As to the matter of time he said he had doubts for sometime whether Mr. FESSENDEN would have found time to make a report and he in that case should not have made any. He gave notice on the 8th of June that he intended to make a minority report. He thought the report ought to be received because the Committee of Fifteen had authorized it, and because he (Mr. JOHNSON) had given notice of its preparation and had met with no objection.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the reception of a minority report would establish a dangerous precedent. The Senate had heretofore received the views of a minority, but it had never known such a thing as a minority report. The object of Mr. JOHNSON would be accomplished by receiving the report as the views of the minority. The objection which seemed to him of the most importance was in point of time. The minority had not presented their views until weeks after the majority report had gone to the Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the minority report was finished on the 16th of June, and the majority report on the 8th of June.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the minority report had not been presented for weeks after the majority report. For what purpose was this delay?

Mr. HENDRICKS said the minority report was presented by him on the 22d.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was two weeks after the majority report. The minority report was not commenced until after the majority report had been written. If this practice were to be followed a minority might at any time criticise the report of a majority.

Mr. SUMNER said that as a personal matter every member of the Senate would be in favor of receiving Mr. JOHNSON's report, but he was clearly of opinion that such a document could not be received at so late a day.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would present his report as the views of the minority, not as a report.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he would have much preferred that the two reports had been together. He would have no objection to receiving the minority report and printing it, if so decided by the Senate. He explained the cause of the delay in the appearance of the majority report.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution that the papers presented by Mr. JOHNSON be received as the views of the minority of the Committee of Fifteen, but in receiving such papers subsequent to the time when the majority report was read, the Senate does not mean to sanction the right to present such papers at this time, nor to establish a precedent for its future action.

Mr. JOHNSON said that would be acceptable to him.

The resolution was agreed to, and the report was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved that the same number of extra copies of this report be printed as were of the majority report.

THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of several petions, among them one for the speedy trial, by Court-martial, of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and one for the expulsion of GARRET DAVIS from the Senate.

FIRE-CRACKERS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition that the importation of Indian fire-crackers and other foreign fireworks be prohibited, on account of their dangerous character, being destructive to life and property.

The petition was referred to the Finance Committee.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

A joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain military claims against the late Territory of Nevada was reported by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee.

APPOINTMENTS TO AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to regulate appointments to and removals from office.

It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable, except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment; provided, that in cases of disability or misconduct, the President may suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and designate some other to perform the duties until the Senate shall have had an opportunity of acting on it—the President to report the facts of the case to the Senate within thirty days after its next meeting.

SEC. 2. No person appointed to an office the time of which is limited by law to a fixed period, and until a successor shall be appointed and qualified, shall be permitted to hold or exercise the duties of such office exceeding sixty days after the fixed period for which he was appointed has expired; and, whenever practicable, it will be the duty of the appointing power to appoint a successor to take possession of the office at the termination of the fixed period.

SEC. 3. Provides that in case of a vacancy during the recess of the Senate, the President shall nominate a person to fill said vacancy within thirty days after the meeting of the Senate succeeding the happening of the vacancy, and no such vacancy which has been filled by granting a commission to expire at the end of the next session of the Senate shall be filled after the close of the session, except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the expiration of the commission as provided by the Constitution. "At the end of the session" shall not be construed as creating a new vacancy which the President is authorized to fill without the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 4. Provides that the President shall not be authorized to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate unless they happen during the recess by death, designation, expiration of term or other casualty not depending on the will or action of the President.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Mr. WILLEY reported a bill for the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

A MEXICAN LOAN.

Mr. WADE introduced a joint resolution guaranteeing a Mexican loan to the amount of fifty millions. It is in the language of that recently introduced in the House. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to regulate and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was read at length; after which Mr. GRIMES said the Senate was not prepared to act on this bill to-day. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would not adjourn, but would take up the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. GRIMES said he hoped the Senate would adjourn. It was Saturday, and it was very hot. Several Senators were already sick, and others were threatened.

The Senate, at 1:50, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 7.

THE ARMY BILLS.

Mr. SCHENCK made an appeal to the House in regard to the various army bills pending between the two Houses. He said he had had an interview with Gen. GRANT the other day, and the Secretary of War, both of whom urged the necessity of a bill being passed immediately, as there was a pressing demand for more troops than can be enlisted under the present law. It appeared to him that the Military Committee in the Senate was determined to recommend action on no army bill, for the House, preferring, he supposed, to have the credit of originating it. He therefore proposed, with the unanimous consent of the House, to report back the Senate Army Bill, referred some time ago to the Committee on Military Affairs, move the House bill as a substitute for it, call the previous question, pass the Senate bill as so amended, and then let the disagreements between the two Houses be reconciled by a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

REIMBURSING NEBRASKA.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska for certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

DISCOVERERS OF PETROLEUM.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged the further consideration of the petition of citizens of Venango County, Pennsylvania, asking an appropriation for the discoverer of petroleum, and the same was referred to the Committee on Patents.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Conference Committee on the bill further to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to.

The points of controversy were as to mere matters of detail.

LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

The House resumed, as the regular order of business in the morning hour, the consideration of the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California.

A considerable discussion took place on the bill, Mr. JULIAN making an argument against it, and the California members advocating it. The principal point of dispute was on an amendment reported by Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee of Public Lands, providing that the act of March, 1863, to grant the right of preëmption to certain purchasers on the Soscal Ranche in California, shall not be so construed as to interfere with the claims of *bona fide* settlers on said lands who had settled thereon and were claiming preëmptions in accordance with the laws of the United States prior to the time of the passage of said act.

Mr. DRIGGS argued that the amendment involved a judicial question, and that instead of being put in this bill, it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, inquired what effect this bill would have on persons claiming under what is known as the Vallepoe title in California.

Mr. BIDWELL replied that if the proposed amendments were left out, the bill would have no effect whatever upon them.

Mr. JULIAN declared that it would expose every one of these exemptions to the usurpation and rapacity of the Vallepoe claimants.

Mr. BIDWELL repeated his belief that it would have no effect whatever upon them, as the bill carefully guarded the rights of all preëmptors.

The question was taken on Mr. JULIAN's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 30, nays 93.

The bill was then passed without division.

It provides that in all cases where the State of California has heretofore made selections of any portion of the public domain in part satisfaction of any grant made to said State by any act of Congress, and has disposed of the same to purchasers in good faith under laws, the lands so selected shall be confined to said State, provided that no selection made by said State contrary to existing laws shall be confirmed by this act for land to which any adverse preëmption homestead or other right, has at the date of the passage of this act, acquired by any settler under the laws of the United States, or to any lands which have been reserved for naval, military or Indian purposes by the United States, or to any mineral land to any land held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant, or to any land which at the time of the passage of this act was induced, within the limits of any city, town or village, or within the County of San Francisco; and provides further, that the State of California shall not receive, under this act, a greater quantity of land for school or improvement purposes than she is entitled to by law.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill, the question being on Mr. STEVENS' amendment to increase the duty on live animals from eighteen to thirty per cent. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ROSS moved to increase the duty on apples, garden fruit and vegetables, from ten to fifty per cent., using the argument of protectionists, that it would have the effect of provoking greater competition, and thereby cheapening the price.

Mr. THAYER suggested that if the gentleman's amendment included "small potatoes" he might go for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. WENTWORTH suggested the duty should be 30 per cent., the same as on live animals.

Mr. ROSS modified his amendment by making it 30 per cent., and it was agreed to.

Mr. ROSS moved to add an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. to the paragraph taxing barley.

Mr. MORRILL appealed to the Committee not to permit the opponents of the bill to load it down so as to make it entirely objectionable.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, a paragraph was added taxing preserved fruits $2 a gallon and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to add a paragraph taxing coffee two and a half cents per pound, the present duty being five cents.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend by making it 3½ cents. He said he had no idea that the bill would pass either the House or Senate without having the duty on some items considerably reduced.

Mr. MORRILL's amendment was rejected, and Mr. WILSON's agreed to.

So the duty on coffee was fixed at 3½ cents per pound.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to add a paragraph taxing tea 12½ cents instead of at the present rate, 25 cents per pound.

Mr. MORRILL appealed to the Committee not to adopt the amendment. He said that probably at the next session all duties would be taken off tea, coffee and sugar; but he thought it premature to make propositions now to reduce the tax on those articles. If the bill should fail, the Government could not expect a considerable amount of revenue from the manufacturers, many of whom would have to close their establishments during the Summer.

Mr. PIKE moved to reduce the duty to five cents per pound, and spoke in favor of the proposition.

Mr. SPALDING opposed the amendment, saying that he looked upon these propositions as attempts to make the bill so obnoxious that it may be defeated. If that were the object, it should be made known, so that the time of the House might not be wasted.

Mr. PIKE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to reduce the duty to ten cents per pound, and argued that the Government could well afford to make this reduction, which would not amount to more than $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment. He expressed the opinion that before two years the revenue from internal taxation would fall to $200,000,000, and from customs to $80,000,000, while the debt would be increased from the presentation of just claims to $4,000,000,000.

Mr. PRICE said that, even with the gentleman's own figures, there would be $50,000,000 of surplus received, after paying the interest on the debt.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that the ordinary annual expenses of the Government were $120,000,000.

Mr. PRICE said he did not want to have so dark and forbidding a picture as that drawn by the gentleman from Pennsylvania held up to the people. The Government never did owe $400,000,000, and the debt was daily diminishing.

Mr. GARFIELD argued that tea was one of those few articles on which a high duty could be imposed without diminishing consumption. The duty on tea produced in Great Britain last year a revenue of twenty-two and a half millions, and the consumption there was steadily increasing. It was now more than two and seven-tenths *per capita*, while in this country it was only one pound *per capita*. If they were to reduce the duty on articles producing large revenues, it would be immediately said that the bill was intended not for revenue, but for protective purposes.

Mr. MORRILL also argued against the reduction of duty on tea.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, supported the amendment and stated that the five or six millions diminution of revenue which might follow, could be more than quadrupled by a proper system of collecting the excise duty on whisky.

The debate was further continued by Mr. DAVIS and others, after which the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. ALLISON's amendment was rejected, and Mr. WILSON's was adopted by a vote of 46 to 46, the Chairman voting "aye." So the duty on tea is fixed at 12½ cents per pound.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, moved to increase the duty on buckwheat from 12 to 20 cents per bushel, which was rejected.

Mr. ROSS moved to increase the duty on corn from 10 to 20 cents per bushel; on hay from $1 to $2 per ton, and on potatoes from 10 to 20 cents per bushel—all of which was agreed to.

Mr. ROSS moved to increase the duty on flour and meal from 20 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; on peas, 25 to 50 cents per bushel; on trees, from 15 to 25 per cent. *ad volorem*, and on tallow 2 to 4 cents per pound—all of which where disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING a paragraph was added taxing wheat 40 cents per bushel.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD a paragraph was added taxing malt 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On motion of Mr. KETCHUM a paragraph was added taxing peanuts or ground beans 2 cents, and on shelled peanuts 4 cents per pound.

Mr. EGGLESTON moved to strike out the paragraph taxing potatoes, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the duty on clover-seed and timothy-seed was increased from 20 to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the whole of the twelfth section, taxing agricultural products.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend the paragraph taxing lumber, by making the lowest rate $2 per thousand feet, instead of $1.

This amendment gave rise to debate, Messrs. FERRY, DRIGGS and TROWBRIDGE supporting it, and Mr. COOK opposing it. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COOK moved to strike out the whole paragraph, which was disagreed to.

Mr. ROSS moved to increase the duty on ship timber from 50 cents to $3 per ton, which was rejected.

Mr. PIKE moved to strike out the paragraph taxing ship timber, and inserting in lieu of it, on ship timber half cent per cubic foot; on ship knees 1 cent per inch, and on hard wood, ship plank, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, which was rejected.

Mr. ROSS moved to increase the duty on railroad ties from 3 to 5 cents each, which was rejected.

The free-list section came under consideration.

Mr. MYERS moved to add to it all books and publications in any of the Sclavonic languages.

Mr. HALE suggested to add, "or in the original Irish or Erse language." [Laughter.]

Mr. MYERS said that that would undoubsdly suit the gentleman from New-York.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, cat-gut and whip-gut were put on the free list.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, chalk was struck off the free list.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, extract of hemlock bark was put on the free list.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, moved to strike out "horns, horn tips and hoofs," which was rejected.

Mr. LEBLOND suggested the addition of "tails," so as to make the animal complete. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN, the paragraph about paper waste was amended so as to read: "Waste or raw material of whatever kind for manufacture into paper, and not for any other purpose."

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, the paragraph placing wearing apparel on the free list was amended by adding a proviso "that it is to be for personal use and not for sale."

On motion of Mr. DODGE, a proviso was inserted to allow drawbacks on works of art imported for presentation to the United States Government, or any State or municipal Government.

Mr. FINK moved to place coffee on the free list, which was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to strike out of the paragraph placing wearing apparel on the free list, the words "and other personal effects," which was disagreed to.

Mr. SMITH moved to strike out the 15th section, placing machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beets or sorghum on the free list for one year; which was rejected.

Mr. PIKE moved to add a section allowing drawback on all imported material used in the manufacture of axes, hatchets, carpenters' tools, etc.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by adding a proviso that ten per cent. on all such drawbacks shall be retained by the Collector for the use of the Government.

A considerable debate took place on the proposition, which was participated in by Messrs. PIKE, MORRILL, ALLISON and HARDING of Illinois.

Hr. PIKE's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. MCRUER offered an additional section extending the provision of the fourth section of the Tariff Act of March 3, 1865, to vessels from ports in the Sandwich or Society Islands; which was rejected.

The Committee rose, having disposed of five pages of the bill as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On animals living, all sorts, 30 per centum ad valorem; on apples and garden fruit and vegetables, 30 per centum ad valorem; on blacking for shoes and boots, 40 per centum ad valorem; on barley, not including pearl or hulled, 15 cents per bushel; on barley, pearl or hulled, 1 cent per pound; on fruits preserved in brandy or whisky $2 per gallon, and 35 per centum ad valorem; on coffee 2½ cents per pound; on tea, 12½ cents per pound; on beans, except vanilla and castor, 25 cents per bushel; on broom corn, 15 per centum ad valorem; on buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel; on cleaned rice, and on rice commonly called Patna rice, 2½ cents per pound; on uncleaned rice 1½ cents per pound; on paddy 1 cent per pound; on corn, indian or maize, twenty cents per bushel; on wheat, forty cents per bushel; on flour and meal, middlings and mill feed of wheat, corn, rye or oats, twenty per centum ad valorem; on hay, two dollars per ton; on malt, thirty per cent. ad valorem; on peas, twenty-five cents per bushel; on potatoes, twenty cents per bushel; on seed, timothy and clover, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on trees, plants and shrubs, ornamental and fruit, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on tallow, two cents per pound; on pea nuts or ground beans, two cents per pound; on shelled ditto, four cents per pound.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On lumber, hemlock, cedar and spruce, round, split or sided, ½ cent per cubic foot; when hewn square, ¾ cent per cubic foot; when sawed and valued at $6 or less per thousand feet, $1 per thousand feet; when valued at over $6 per thousand feet, $2 per thousand feet. On lumber, pine, ash, butternut, bass-wood, birch, elm, maple and white wood, round, split or sided, ¾ cent per cubic foot; when hewn square, 1¼ cents per cubic foot; when sawed and valued at not over $10 per thousand, $2 per thousand feet; when valued at over $10 per thousand, $3 per thousand feet; provided, that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, $1 per thousand feet; and if planed on one side longitudinally and grooved, $2 per thousand feet; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $2 50 per thousand feet; on lumber, black walnut, cherry, chestnut and oak, not sawed and less advanced than boards and planks not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent. ad valorem; when sawed, $4 per thousand feet; on ship-timber, 50 cents per ton; on railroad ties, rough-hewn or sawed 3 cents each; on shingle bolts, hubs, car-wheels, last-blocks, posts and lumber not otherwise provided for, rough-hewn or sawed, only 10 per cent. ad valorem; on pickets, paling and lath, 20 per cent. ad valorem; on rift, pine and cedar shingles, 75 cents per thousand; on sawed pine and cedar shingles, 50 cents per thousand; on spruce shingles, 40 cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, $4 per thousand; on spruce clapboards, $2 50 per thousand.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say: Archilia, archil or achilia weed, books, maps and charts for the use of the United States, or the Congressional library, imported by authority, provided the price paid the importer does not include the duty; cat-gut and whip-gut, cudbear, cutch, cricolite, dragon's blood, diamond powder dust and orbort esparte or Spanish grass, extract of hemlock bark, gambier, sumach, horns, horn-tips and hoofs, cam-wood, and palm oil, ivory unmanufactured, leeches, waste or raw material of whatever kind for manufacture of paper, and not for any other purpose; fish, fresh caught for daily consumption; on statuary, statuettes, busts, medalions, portraits or other works of art, being the production of American artists residing abroad, and which shall be so certified by the artist or by the Consul of the United States, not merchandise; professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States, brought here for personal use and not for the purpose of sale; provided that this exemption shall not be construed to exclude machinery, or other articles imposed in use for any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided further that any individual, or association of individuals, importing any object of art for presentation as a gift to the United States Government, or to any State or Municipal Government, shall be allowed drawback to the amount of duty paid on such works so presented.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the period of one year from the passage of this act there may be imported into the United States, free of duty, any machinery designed solely for and adapted to the manufacture of sugar from beets or sorghum, including all the preliminary process requisite therefor, but not including any machinery which may be used for any other manufacture.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the reimportatian of articles once exported of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Mr. HIGLEY announced that any members who chose to contribute to the relief of sufferers from the great conflagration at Portland could hand in their contributions to Mr. PERHAM.

A SCLAVONIC PETITION.

Mr. MYERS presented the petition of the Sclavonic Fraternity of the United States, stating that twenty thousand of their people, speaking from fifteen to eighteen idioms, are residents of the United States; that no books in their language, or any of its idioms, are published here, and asking that books and publications in the Sclavonic languages may be admitted free of duty.

At 4:45 o'clock the House adjourned.

The thermometer in the hall to-day ranged from 88 to 90 degrees.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Late Disasters to the Imperial Forces—The Capital in Danger—Gen. Bazaine Entering on a Campaign against Juarez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, June 20.

The disaster to Col. DUPIN, and later the revolt of the 400 Belgian soldiers near Monterey, and also the failure of Austria to keep its contract with its Archduke MAXIMILIAN, have conduced to place the Imperial forces in a very embarrassing position. Gen. BAZAINE and Staff left for the seat of war in Chihuahua this morning. They are going by San Luis Potosi; from there to Zacatecas through Aguas Calientas. From Zacatecas ZAZAMI proposes to compel the evacuation of Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa by the Liberal forces. By concentrating the Imperal forces at San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientas and Zacatecas, the commandership will have a force of 12,000 well disciplined troops to lead toward the North. That he will force JUAREZ to evacuate Chihuahua without even an engagement, is not worth questioning. But we believe that the capital city, and the large interior towns, will become a prey to the Liberals during the campaign, and advantages gained by them more than sufficient to counterbalance the defeat which they are so sure to suffer, if pursued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of France in Mexico. The Capital is endangered by the absence of the Marshal. Puebla is poorly garrisoned. Orizava has a mere corporal's guard to defend it. MENDEZ, at the head of 4,000 French and Turcos, are closely besieged in Morelia, the capital of Michoacan. The probabilities are that DIAS and FIGNOROA, in the southeast, will cut off communication with Vera Cruz by besieging Puebla and Orizava, and ALVAREZ threaten Chapultepec and Mexico by advancing with his Pintos from the southwest.

But that for which BAZAINE has started to accomplish is, in an Imperial view, of great importance; in fact, from the earnestness displayed by the Imperialists in the city, the very salvation of the Empire and its continuation depends upon the success of the French at the North during the interval between now and November. The object for which so much is staked is to force JUAREZ and the Liberal divisions operating at the North, over the border into the United States—thus hoping to raise a political or diplomatical question which willl be an excuse for a prolongation of occupation of Mexico by the French troops without apparent inconsistency. The bad state of the roads will compel cautions and delays, which will be in favor of the Liberal and native troops. If, by a combination for defence and an exhibition of skill in tactics and strategy hitherto unemployed by JUAREZ, he succeeds in concentrating the entire Republican Army of the North to contest his ground with BAZAINE in the front, while the Army of the Central States closes upon him in the rear; if, we say, that by a course seldom known to the Mexicans, they can contend with BAZAINE—contest every foot of ground, and hold Chihuahua until November—all of the embarrassment that it is expected will fall to the Liberal cause will be against the Imperialists.

CASAS DE MONEDA.

The mint of Guadalajara coined $54,6?? in silver during the month of May. In Guanajuata 420,000 in hard dollars were coined, and the Zacatecas mint coined $410,000 in silver dollars and gold ounces. All of the money coined since MAXIMILIAN occupied Mexico bears the stamp of the Republic, and is dated 1863.

The Emperor countermanded the order for the new coinage, which bore the arms of the Empire and his likeness.

The Empress is steadily growing into a favor, with high and low, such as has never been enjoyed by any other lady in Mexico. She accomplishes a masculine amount of work, and instead of wearying and withholding her charity, she has been more active than ever before.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, at 9 A. M., occurred the first general slaughter on the Mexican Railroad. The Mexico and Chalco Railway Company have the credit of inaugurating the series of railway massacres for this country, for we can hardly expect that this is to be the last of such catastrophes. The train due in the city at 9:30 from San Angel, the present terminus of the line, ran into the train that left Calle Cafaucherias at 9 A. M., just on the outskirts of the city limits, killing one passenger and severely mutilating 13 others, 4 of whom are not expected to live. In genuine Mexican style, the whole rabble of Indians and Peons (slaves), which constituted the majority of the passengers, cried out for the arrest of the two American engineers, knowing, at the same time, that the whole fault and cause of the accident was the disarrangement of the switch. The two engineers, WILLIAM LEE, from Maine, and GEORGE HENDRICKS, from Chicago, are now in prison. The engine here is considered to be a sort of semi-human individual, wholly under the influence of the engineer. The Consul is making an effort to have the arrested individuals released, but we doubt the success of the effort inasmuch as "Maximiliono," the engine that did the damage, was under American influence. Every engineer that has run an engine thus far in this country has been imprisoned; one by the Imperial authorities because the Liberals did not shoot at him, when they ran the train off the track at Soledad, and fired so vigorously at the French troops on board the train.

A hurricane, unprecedented in its fury, passed over the lower portion of the valley of Mexico on the 16th inst., uprooting trees and destroying houses, many of which were two hundred years and even more of age. People were hurled to the ground with such violence as in some cases to cause death. The Emperor sent a messenger to relieve the afflicted who disbursed among the poor who had suffered $600, donated by MAXIMILIAN, and $400, given by the Empress.

The European panic has had a very damaging influence here; Exchange which a few weeks ago could be purchased at from 46¾d. to 47½d., cannot be bought for this mail at 45d. even. All banking-houses here are London or Liverpool branches, and the most appear to fear the news to be brought by the American steamer due to morrow. Merchants will not touch the paper of a ROTHSCHILD, or bills drawn on AUTY GIBBS & SONS. Exchange on Vera Cruz is somewhat easier, as a general effort will be made to place all the capital the respective merchants control into Vera Cruz by the Government conducta leaving here on the 25th inst., in order to ship specie to Europe and the States instead of bills.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Activity of the Spanish Authorities—Affairs in Mexico—Miscellaneous—Market Reports.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 20, 1866.

This Government is not idle while the alliance of the South American Republics is being entered into; as it has lately received quite a large number of heavy guns, say 200 and 300 pounders, rifled and smooth bore. It has also ordered the speedy arming of all the accessible ports, of which there are a great many without any fortifications whatever; the few possessing some are next to useless, having been erected scores of years ago. Should the report prove correct about the tardy acquiescence of the Government of Venezuela in joining her sisters so outrageously dealt with by Spain, doubtless there would be quite enough to keep all of Her Catholic Majesty's available forces with as much as they might accomplish to preserve this jewel of the realm. There is a battery of heavy guns being erected on the point, opposite the Morro Castle.

The Spanish steamship *Ciudad Condal* arrived at 6 o'clock this afternoon, with dates from Vera Cruz up to the 22d. The files contain the intelligence of a raid made by some guerrilla band on the outskirts of Vera Cruz. The Imperial organ says that information had been received of the disbanding of the volunteer corps assembled at Trieste, awaiting transportation to Mexico. Negotiations were instituted near the Austrian Court about this matter. The Emperor was expected to leave on the 20th for Cuernavaca. The railroad from Vergara to Santa Fé was to be opened for public travel from the 1st day of July. The birthday of the Empress was celebrated with enthusiasm.

By the arrival of the Spanish brig *Viagero*, from Gualeguaichu on the 25th, we have intelligence of the recent capture of the brigs *Manuel* and *Pepita Victorina* by the *Huescar* and *Independencia*, off the Brazilian coast. The crews were landed at Maldonado, the captors making off with the prizes. There were several more captures reported about the same date. All this, coupled with the reported escape from Boston of the steamer *Cherokee*, has cast a gloom over the masters of Spanish vessels in this harbor. I understand that some contemplate paying the crews off and laying their vessels up. The Navy Department has sent two or three men-of-war on a cruise.

The official organ has published a decree from the Home Government to the effect that the practice heretofore existing of making a post entry within twenty-four hours after the arrival of a vessel in port, suppressed under penalty of a heavy fine and confiscation of the merchandise thus found. The subject is under consultation as to the period to be allowed to elapse before coming in force, for the intelligence of all concerned. The same organ rectifies an error committed upon inserting a regulation in reference to a duty of ten per cent. to be levied upon tobacco, (leaf,) in which it was said that ten per cent. would be raised as tax on all leaf tobacco *imported*, instead of exported.

The Banco Español of this city has agreed upon putting in circulation, after the 1st of July, notes to the amount of $500,000, bearing date of the 30th of June.

The late Marquis of Mariano has left the bulk of his fortune, said to amount to millions, and his title to the child of one of his favorite nephews residing at Barcelona. He bequeathed also $40,000 for the erection of a church in the Town of Marianao; $40,000 for the relief of the poor of this city; $40,000 to support a college in his native town in Catalonnia, and a similar amount to the poor of the same place. Besides this, he left to each of his nephews, three or four, $40,000, and half of a sugar plantation which he was running in partnership he left to the partner.

The public health is good, but I regret to announce the death, from yellow fever, of Capt. REED, of the American bark *Gan Eden*, which took place yesterday.

The following is the market report:

SUGAR—During the first days of the week the market has been at a complete stand-still, buyers offering but 6⅞rs. for No. 12, as a standard, and failing to establish this new decline transactions began to be entered into at 7rs., being the basis upon which quotations range; toward the latter part, however, it became irregular, 800c. No. 13 having been sold at 7⅛rs.; beside few others reported at a fraction lower. Sales of the week amount to 7,328c.; Nos. 8½@9¼ at 6¼rs.: No. 11¼ at 6⅞rs.; No. 12½ at 7⅛rs.; No. 13 at 7⅛rs.; No. 12 at 7rs. Exported during the week 35,871c.; arrived 29,426; stock on hand 430,000c.

Muscavadoes are dull, at 5⅜rs.@6rs. for inferior grades, and stocks are reported at outports; buyers do not accelerate operations in consequence. Fair Refining is quoted at 5¾rs.@6rs., and good to superior at 6½rs.@7rs. Holders of grocery kinds are exacting prices which buyers cannot afford to pay.

Centrifugal No. 13, has been sold at 7rs. Cleared this week 70 hhds.; arrived, 206 hhds.; stock, 4,785 hhds.

MOLASSES—In active demand for superior qualities, and important sales are reported from the outports at 7rs.@7½rs. for Muscovado, and 5⅛rs.@6rs. for clayed. Prices close firm, slightly in favor of sellers.

TOBACCO—New Partido, of inferior to middling qualities, is steadily coming in to be stored for lack of buyers. No new Vuelta Abazo has come to market yet. Nothing doing for Europe and quite a trifle for the United States, say 100 bales at $32@$35, rather weak but heavy. Stock of New Partido 800 bales. Cigars—The demand having entirely subsided buyers seem to wait for the result of the new tariff.

WAX—In moderate inquiry, with some transactions at $11@11 25 for White and $9 75@$10 25 for Yellow.

RUM—Anticipating a war in Europe has advanced, being quoted at $35@$36, in chestnut casks, and $42@$74, per refined of 36 degrees, in oak casks of 126 gallons.

FREIGHTS—Market firm; masters holding on for higher rates. There has been a little more demand for Europe; rates to the United States nominal.

American bark *Annie Augusta*, 2,000c. for New-York, at $1 25. British brig *R. Mac Ray Spearing* 2,250c. for New-Orleans, at $2. British brig *Marion* 800c. for Boston, at $11 2½. Two Spanish vessels have been chartered for Falmouth and orders, at 30s.

EXCHANGE—Moderate inquiry for sterling bills, which are quoted from 18@18¼ ℔ cent. prem., sales having been made yesterday at both figures. Francs are in demand at 5¾@6 ℔ cent prem.

On the United States, transactions are reduced to a limited number of sales of sixty-days' bills, currency at 24@25 ℔ cent. dis.; and short sight ditto, payable in gold, at from 9¾ up to 11¼ ℔ cent. prem., owing to the irregularity caused in our market by the fluctuations of gold in New-York. Quotations: Sixty-days' currency, 24@25 ℔ cent. dis.; short ditto, 22½@23¼ ℔ cent. dis.; and gold bills, 4@5 ℔ cent. prem. at sixty days, and 10½@11¼ ℔ cent. prem. short.

The steamship *Stars and Stripes* arrived this morning at 6 o'clock from Philadelphia.

FROM THE WEST.

The Tariff—The Niagara Ship Canal—Literary and Educational—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 2.

Our Eastern friends may as well be advised, first as last, that there is pretty general opposition throughout the West to the new Tariff Bill now before Congress. There are some features of it which meet with favor; but the avowed object of the bill is condemned and its inevitable effect deprecated. It will affect the great industrial interests of the West in two ways. Its prohibitory character will tend to lessen imports, and consequently to reduce the revenue derived from that source, rendering additional internal taxation necessary. To this labor objects. The second result will be to augment the prices of all the articles embraced in the schedule, at the expense of the consumer, and to the great profit of those in whose hands the favored articles are. If the majority force this bill through Congress, they will alienate their own friends and produce univeral discontent. A much wiser system of finance would be, in my judgment, to take some decided measures to bring the business of the country down to the gold standard. This would so much lessen the cost of production here as to enable us the better to compete with Europe, thus shutting out their manufactures and giving us the means of paying more taxes.

There is also great dissatisfaction in relation to the delay and hesitancy of Congress in authorizing the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal. The transportation-tax upon the agriculture of the West is enormous, and measures ought to be taken to modify it. And if it is not done by either Congress or New-York, there is a determination abroad to take the matter into our hands, and apply the remedy. It will be for the advantage of New-York, in the long run, to make the cost of transportation over her public thoroughfares as cheap as possible.

This is the season of the Commencements of our educational institutions. The Commencement exercises of the University of Chicago are now going forward. That institution, under the very able administration of its affairs by the President, Dr. BURROUGHS, is increasing its high reputation. About two hundred students have been in attendance during the past week, and the graduating classes number thirty-one. Last evening a very able sermon was preached before the Berean Society, by Dr. H. G. WESTON, of your City. On Saturday evening, the oration before the literary societies was pronounced by Hon. J. S. BROADWELL, of Bloomington, Ind. It was principally confined to an appreciative tribute to the genius of WASHINGTON IRVING. The poem was delivered by Prof. GRIFFITH, of this city. The Law Department, which graduates twenty-three, held its Commencement exercises on Saturday evening, and the Literary Department, which graduates eight, this afternoon. The great telescope of the University is in place, and some valuable discoveries are already noted.

The seventh annual commencement of our State Normal School—by the way, a most excellent one—was held last week, commencing on Thursday. Quite a large number of orations were delivered on the occasion, all of which showed that the primary objects of the institution—the education of teachers for our common schools, are being satisfactorily realized. Although the practical forms the greater part of the instruction here given, yet the ornamental, or the accomplishments, as they are termed, are not wholly neglected.

The Female Seminary at Evanston, one of our suburban villages, which is under the patronage of the Episcopal Methodists, held their commencement also last week. This is an institution of a high character, and is doing a good work in the cause of female education. The educational institutions of the West, so far as I have been informed, are in an unusually prosperous condition.

A delegation from the Common Council has been on a visit to this city for a few days past. They visited our lions, drank our beer and whisky, praised our city, and had theirs praised in turn, and departed. I always remembered it as a striking coincidence that whenever a Common Council made a tour of this kind, it was the drinking members who went, while the sober ones staid at home about their business, and that of the public.

We have had a little more than the usual number of wife-murders and other outrages during the past week. Burglaries are becoming unpleasantly numerous, and highway robberies in our streets alarmingly frequent.

The Fenian excitement is dead. It has ceased to be a nine days' wonder, and is not even talked about now in "respectable circles."

The reports in relation to the crop prospects of the West are somewhat contradictory. But those from reliable local sources are generally favorable. From Iowa, especially, come good reports. Corn is late and backward, but there is time enough yet to mature a good crop. There were frosts for three nights last week in Peoria County, but they were not severe enough to injure corn. But they evidence a state of the thermometer not at all favorable to corn-growing. The Winter wheat harvested in the southern part of this State is of a most excellent quality, though said to be deficient somewhat in quantity.

The Chicago Federal appointments are generally well received. The people of the West—that is, the loyal people—are in favor of rewarding the soldiers.

Business is good with us. Money is plenty, and everything in the commercial world appears to be moving along smoothly. Building is going forward extensively, and the signs of prosperity are everywhere evident.

We are making preparations for a pretty general celebration of the "glorious Fourth," and the boys have already commenced with the fire-cracker nuisance.

TRICHINIASIS.

Medical Statement of the Late Cases in Iowa—Their History, Development and Treatment.

To the Editor of the Dubuque Herald:

I have just visited the locality of the recent fatal cases of trichiniasis, that, from the physicians in charge of the patients, and by uniting our investigations, a just treatment or effectual prevention might be determined.

At Marion, Linn County, and vicinity, 15 well-marked cases have occurred. Five of these have died, three or four remain ill, and the remainder are convalescent.

The first cases were in Marion township, 12 miles northeast of Marion. It is a settlement of New-England farmers. Three girls and three boys, of the ages of 16, 14, 14, 11, 9 and 9 years, children of M. C. JORDAN, BENJAMIN F. JORDAN and widow DAGGETT, on their way from Sabbath-school, April 22, stopping at a house, took a lunch of sandwiches, in which raw smoked ham was used. Two days after, all but one of them were attacked with diarrhœa, developing into all the symptoms of trichiniasis. Effective cathartics were given at once, which doubtless expelled the greater portion of the worms before they had time to multiply fatally. One, a girl of 16 years, exhibited the symptoms in reversed order—lameness of the muscles on the second, and the diarrhœa on the third day. She was more severely ill than the others, had inflammation of the lungs, and when seen, June 19, was hardly able to walk; had also a cough and hoarseness of voice. No cathartic was given to her at first, as to the others. A boy of 11 years is the only other case of the six not nearly well. He is thought to be beyond danger, however, unless overtaken by relapse.

Soon after the attack these cases came under the care of Dr. RISTINE, of Marion, who, after careful observation through several weeks, recognized the true source of the sickness, though not until other persons in the town showed symptoms of the same disease. Portions of the meat from the hog from which the ham used in the sandwiches were made, were put under the microscope, and found swarming with myriad of trichinæ, which, although apparently dead, once in the stomach would become living and prolific worms. The corresponding ham, as also the one first mentioned, after being cooked, was eaten harmlessly by several other members of the family, and by visitors. The animal was selected for its healthy appearance, and from a herd which had been affected with the hog cholera, was fattened for family use and killed in January last.

The cases in Marion were nine in number—members of one family of that town. They were Mr. BEMIS, aged 72; his wife, 57; the two sons, WHITTIER and HENRY, aged 20 and 23; their daughter, Mrs. LANSING, with her four small children. These all became ill about May 1, after having eaten freely at several times of raw smoked ham, from four to ten days previously. Mr. LANSING ate as freely from the same ham, *well cooked*, and showed no symptoms of the disease. The severity of the case was thought to be in direct proportion to the amount of raw meat eaten by each person.

Five of these nine cases proved fatal—one a little boy, June 1; HENRY B. on June 3; another child on June 8; Mr. BEMIS on the 15th, and Mrs. B. on the 19th. Examinations after death of two of the bodies showed the parasites in the muscles, estimated by others and myself at about 200,000 per cubic inch. Some were also found in the lungs and spleen.

On going for samples of meat from the same hog out of which the infected ham had been taken, the farmer reported that he had just fed the last of it to a sow who devoured her own young, having been told the flesh of her own kind would destroy that propensity. The remedy proved quite effectual, inasmuch as she died in a few days, as was stated, of hog cholera. Samples of flesh from this animal, now in my possession, show an abundant infusion of the trichinæ.

The symptoms of this disease, as shown in these cases, were diarrhœa on the second day; pain, soreness and debility of the muscles of the limbs on the third day, with swelling of the face; followed on the fourth and fifth days by swelling of the hands, then of the feet and legs, with fever of a low grade, quick pulse, furred tongue, and sleeplessness. The muscular soreness and pain, with fever, thirst, tenderness of the abdomen, and profuse sweating, continued as the main symptoms until death, in the second or third week; or convalescene slowly established in from four to eight weeks. Two of the fatal cases had serious pneumonic complications. The diarrhœa persisted in some who recovered. The only distinct variation observed between these and the symptoms described by other observers is the shortness of the interval between the eating of the meat and the commencement of the diarrhœa. Some place the time from five to eight days. Continued observation can alone determine which is correct, or whether the period of incubation varies thus widely in different cases.

ASA HORR, M. D.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 23, 1866.

Amherst College.

The following is the programme for the exercises of Commencement week.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.—Baccalaureate sermon, by the President, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, JULY 9.—Prize declamation by members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.—Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Hon. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, of Boston, and Poem by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield. Address before the Society of Inquiry at 8 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, LL. D., of Ireland.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.—Meeting of the Alumni in Alumni Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., before the Social Union at 3 o'clock P. M. A concert by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, assisted by ten select musicians, will be given at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, July 12.—Commencement exercises. The Procession will form in front of the College Chapel, at 8:45 A. M., and will move precisely at 9. Candidates for admission to Amherst College will be examined at Alumni Hall on Tuesday at 8 A. M. The Alumni are requested to register their names at Adam's bookstore upon arrival.

GYMNASIUM.—Exercises in the Gymnasium on Tuesday afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock; Wednesday morning at 8:15 o'clock; and directly after the address before the Social Union in the afternoon.

Trout Fishing Extraordinary.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

QUINCY, Fla., Sunday, June 17.

On my way hither, in the course of my agricultural researches, I assisted, as the French say, at quite a novel and amusing party, the like of which I never saw or read of before. The scene was a lake covering about two hundred acres, varying in depth from fifteen to fifty feet, and filled with the most beautiful speckled trout. When the party reached the shore, a burly freedman appeared with a huge bucket of gourds on his shoulder, to the neck of each of which was attached a short line, at the end of which was a hook, baited wited with a minnow. The freedman pushed off in a little canoe, and flung these gourds broadcast on the face of the lake, and then the guests, who were to participate in the sport, were invited to embark, each in a canoe propelled by one paddle. The day was just such a one as would have gladdened the heart of IZAAK WALTON, and the trout bit greedily. Soon the gourds were bobbing about in every direction, chased by the eager and excited fishermen in the canoes, amid the shouts of those who watched the fun from the shore. Down goes a gourd with a four-pound trout at the end of it, and away it flies through the water with a couple of canoes in hot pursuit. The fishermen paddle with all their might, and when one or both come alongside, throw down their paddles and stretch out their hands to grasp their prize, away goes the gourd in another direction, and away go the boats in continued pursuit. Soon other trout hook themselves to other gourds, and become as puzzled where to go as are the fishermen which to chase. Now under the bows, now to leeward, now to starboard, the gourds and trout are dancing about as if on purpose to confuse their pursuers, who, occasionally, if inexperienced in the management of the peculiar craft in which they are afloat, miss their distance, and gourd and trout, and fishermen are all in the water together, the canoe and paddle going it on their own hook. The more knowing and more self-possessed land their fish with considerable dexterity, but the novices have only the excitement of the chase without any of the fish. One of the party, fully six feet high, and weighing over 200 pounds, insisted on taking an active part in the sport, and in trying to check the way of his boat with the paddle, by sticking it in a mud bank, found his craft shoot from under him, leaving him to swim out as best he could, to the uproarious amusement of the spectators. Fortunately, there were several skilled performers, who caught a number of trout and perch, and after some hours spent in the fish chase an excellent fry was served on shore, which every one enjoyed hugely, and none more so than the portly individual who was capsized. The gentleman who gave this frolic has a fine plantation within a few miles of Bainbridge, admirably conducted by well-behaved freedmen, who have contracted to work, and perform their promise with cheerful fidelity.

Arrival of Red River Traders at St. Paul—$300,000 of Valuable Furs to Arrive.

From the St. Paul Press, June 30.

The past two or three days an immense amount of furs and buffalo robes have been received by Pembina carts, and also by rail, from the Hudson Bay region. We saw yesterday at the railroad depot nearly one thousand bales of buffalo robes, making a pile as high as a house. They are being rapidly shipped below. There are ten robes in each bundle, making nearly ten thousand robes in all, worth from $10 to $12 each. These are but a portion of those on the way down, which are estimated at fifteen or twenty thousand.

In addition to the buffalo robes, there have been about a hundred bundles of wolf skins and other furs, many of them very valuable. In all, there will probably be $300,000 worth of furs received at St. Paul this season, fully up to the amount marketed here in previous years and maintaining the rank of St. Paul as one of the largest fur markets in the world.

About 150 Red River carts were yesterday loaded up with groceries, miscellaneous and Hudson Bay Company's stores, preparatory to making the long trip back to their hunting grounds on the shores of Lake Winnepeg, the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers. Business, consequently, was unusually lively among the wholesale dealers, and the streets were crowded with the unmistakable residents of the far Northwest, whose pecularities of feature and costume are as distinctive as if they belonged to another race.

JOSEPH LEMAY, Collector at Pembina, W. G. FONSECA, Esq., of Fort Garry, and several other gentlemen from that quarter, are also in the city on business relating to the vast amount of furs brought down from the Red River Region.

From Mr. FONSECA we learn that the dismantling of the forts of Pembina and other points along the Red River, in connection with the hostile attitude of the Sioux across the border, produces some degree of disgust among the inhabitants of that region. There is, however, little likelihood of any irruption of the savages upon the settlements along the frontier, as it is a historical fact that every such attempt since 1862 has resulted in total failure, and every hostile party that has made its appearance has been exterminated. It would, however, be the part of wisdom to have the frontier properly guarded, and if possible have small forces stationed at the forts which have been erected at considerable cost to the Government.

The crops in the Selkirk settlement are said to be flourishingly luxuriant, but the grasshoppers are already making their appearance, and some fears are entertained that their visit will be disastrous to vegetation.

A Horrible Tragedy.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

We have been informed of some of the particulars of a most horrible and cold-blooded murder and suicide which occurred on Sunday, a short distance from Reynolds, in White County, twenty-three miles north of this city, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. It appears that a man named BRUMMER and his wife, from some domestic trouble, had separated, both, however, remaining in the neighborhood. On Sunday, about 11 o'clock, BRUMMER met his wife about half a mile from the town, accompanied by her little boy, when he drew his revolver and shot her, two balls taking effect in her body. The fiend then threatened to shoot the boy if he did not clear out, and the little fellow started for town. BRUMMER, thinking he had killed his wife, shot himself, and died it is supposed instantly, falling across the body of the woman. The woman's clothes caught fire, and were burned completely off, so that when assistance reached them half an hour afterward, she was perfectly naked, and the flesh in many places burned to the bone. The poor woman lived until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, suffering intense agony. This horrible tragedy has thrown a feeling of sadness and gloom over the entire community in which it occurred seldom equalled. We shall endeavor to obtain the full particulars of the affair as early as possible.

A Curious Case in Tennessee.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 21.

The following interesting case, unavoidably crowded out of our issue of yesterday, was decided on Monday by R. J. MORGAN, Special Judge, who was appointed to decide the case, owing to a legal disability of the presiding Chancellor respecting the case. The facts are as follows: SARAH GREEN, by GEORGE FLEECE, her next friend, *vs.* ROBERT L. SMITH and others. SARAH DE GRAGRAFFENRIED married SOLOMON GREEN. At the date of her marriage, her father by parol gave to her several negroes, which her husband took into possession and held for more than three years. Afterward her father made a free gift of the same slaves to her sole and separate use, free from the control and liabilities of her husband. Her husband's creditors obtained judgment against him to the amount of $4,800, and had their execution levied on the negroes. She filed a bill claiming the negroes, and seeking to enjoin their sale under the execution. C. C. GLEAVES became her surety on the injunction bond. In November, 1860, the Chancery Court gave a final decree, declaring the slaves subject to the execution and ordering the clerk and master to sell them to satisfy the creditor's claims, and if the negroes were not delivered to him on demand, then declaring the complainant and her surety on the injunction bond liable. The complainant appealed to the Supreme Court; that court to the April term, 1861, affirmed the decree of the Chancellor, and remanded the case to the Chancery Court for further proceedings. The *procedento* from the Supreme Court was filed July 1, 1861. GLEAVES then took possession of the slaves and tendered them to the clerk and master repeatedly during the Fall and Winter: but he declined to receive them. The Chancery Court held its regular session in November, 1861, and continued open to April, 1862. The negroes were freed by the Constitution of Tennessee in 1865, and GLEAVES insisted he was no longer bound, as the performance of his bond was rendered impossible by law. The court held that the obtaining of the injunction was wrongful, and the complainant and surety liable as wrong doers, and though the property was destroyed by enactment of the law, yet they were liable, and that the principle, that if an act is lawful at the time of the contract, and becomes impossible subsequently by act of law, the obliger is discharged, did not apply to this case.

PERSONAL.

The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* of Saturday evening has the list of incomes of the inhabitants of that city. The heaviest is that of William Mason, $209,828. Other comfortable incomes are as follows: Samuel L. Crocker, $54,706; Helen G. Crocker, ex., $40,349; Edmund Baylies, $39,661; Albert Fields, $37,697; Henry G. Reed, $36,211; Charles L. Lovering, $36,935; William C. Lovering, $27,028; A. K. Williams, $16,094; Geo. Williams, $12,181; Henry M. Lovering, $11,667; Samuel Colby, $12,623; Lovett Morse, $19,469; W. R. Davenport, $11,862; Harrison Tweed, $9,202; Joseph Dean, $9,440; Sarah L. King, $9,338; Charles R. Atwood, $4,300; Perley I. Perrin, $9,181; W. H. Phillips, $4,970; S. N. Staples, $5,017; James H. Sprout, $4,466; Charles R. Vickery, $4,249; Francis Williams, $4,839; Nathan S. Hoard, $4,363; George T. Atwood, $4,112; Charles E. Barton, $5,250; Geo. Bradbrook, $5,402; Edmund H. Bennett, $4,282; Francis B. Dean, $5,897; R. S. Dean, $4,916; Timothy Gardner, $6,514; Nathan H. Skinner, $4,519.

The will of the late Gen. CASS was filed at the Probate Office in Detroit, on Saturday. It contains no charitable bequests, and only leaves special legacies, amounting in the aggregate to $15,000, to the following persons: William Foxen, Geo. S. Frost, John E. Hunt, Jas. C. Fitzpatrick and Marcellus Bligh. The rest of the estate is divided equally between his four children, LEWIS CASS, Jr., who is appointed sole executor; Mrs. CANFIELD, Mrs. LEDYARD and Baroness VON LIMBURG, save that Mrs. CANFIELD receives $10,000 more than the others. This lady has been Mr. CASS' constant attendant for some years, he having lived with her since his retirement from public life. The division of the property will be made by C. C. TROWBRIDGE and GEORGE S. FROST. The probable value of the whole estate is about $1,500,000.

The *Hamiltonian* has this paragraph:

"CHARLES C. KINGSLEY Esq., of Utica, a graduate of Hamilton College, in the Class of 1852, has again exemplified at once his liberality and his attachment to his Alma Mater. Last year, by a munificent gift of $6,000, he completed the endowment of the Kingsley Professorship of Rhetoric. During the present year he has endowed the Prizes in Declamation, which, since the foundation of the College, have incited to excellence in elocution, but which had not been permanently endowed. He has also established a Prize Fund of $1,500, the interest of which will hereafter be given, in two prizes, to members of the Senior Class who excel in extemporaneous speaking."

Cable from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia.

ASPY BAY, Friday, July 6.

A packet will leave for Newfoundland on Monday evening next, and will continue to run on alternate days until a cable between Newfoundland and the main land is established.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

"Croak, croak, croak,"
Thus the Raven spoke,
Perched on his crooked tree
As hoarse as hoarse could be
Shun him and fear him,
Lest the Bridegroom hear him;
Scout him and rout him
With his ominous eye about him.

Yet, "Croak, croak, croak,"
Still tolled from the oak;
From that fatal black bird,
Whether heard or unheard:
"O ship upon the high seas,
Freighted with lives and spices,
Sink, O ship," croaked the Raven;
"Let the Bride mount to heaven."

In a far foreign land
Upon the wave-edged sand,
Some friends gaze wistfully
Across the glittering sea.
"If we could clasp our sister,
Three say, "now we have missed her!"
"If we could kiss our daughter!"
Two sigh across the water.

O, the ship sails fast,
With silken flags at the mast,
And the home-wind blows soft;
But a Raven sits aloft,
Chuckling and choking,
Croaking, croaking, croaking:
Let the beacon-fire blaze higher;
Bridegroom, watch; the Bride draws nigher

On a sloped sandy beach,
Which the spring-tide billows reach,
Stand a watchful throng
Who have hoped and waited long:
"Fie on this ship, that tarries
With the priceless freight it carries.
The time seems long and longer:
O languid wind, wax stronger;"

Whie the Raven perched at ease
Still croaks and does not cease,
One monotonous note
Tolled from his iron throat:
"No father, no mother,
But I have a sable brother:
He sees where ocean flows to,
And he knows what he knows, too."

A day and a night
They kept watch worn and white;
A night and a day
For the swift ship on its way:
For the Bride and her maidens,
Clear chimes the bridal cadence,
For the tall ship that never
Hove in sight forever.

On either shore, some
Stand in grief loud or dumb
As the dreadful dread
Grows certain though unsaid.
For laughter there is weeping,
And waking instead of sleeping
And a desperate sorrow,
Morrow after morrow.

O, who knows the truth,
How she perished in her youth,
And like a queen went down,
Pale in her royal crown?
How she went up to glory
From the sea-foam chill and hoary,
From the sea-depth black and riven
To the calm that is in Heaven?

They went down, all the crew,
The silks and spices too,
The great ones and the small,
One and all, one and all.
Was it through stress of weather,
Quicksands, rocks, or all together?
Only the Raven knows this,
And he will not disclose this.

After a day and year
The bridal bells chime clear;
After a year and a day
The Bridegroom is brave and gay:
Love is sound, faith is rotten;
The old Bride is forgotten:
Two ominous Ravens only
Remember, black and lonely.

SENT TO GRAN MORFEW.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

From Chambers' Magazine.

In order to comprehend the full horror of the fate foreshadowed in the above expression, it would have been necessary to cultivate a close personal acquaintance with Mistress Jael Morfew, our maternal grandmother, during those not unfrequent periods of her life, when a temper, naturally irritable, and wholly undisciplined, became, under the influence of toothache, furious and implacable.

Gran terminated a somewhat tedious spinsterhood by marrying, late in life, the only man she ever feared or respected—her dentist. The match was brought about in an unusual way. She bit him. His friendly steel was in the act of closing upon a formidable old fang, when its neighbors closed fiercely upon *him*, inflicting an injury so severe as to evoke all there was of tender and womanly—it was not much—in Gran's bosom, in a burst of sympathy that amazed the sufferer, and probably acted healthfully on herself. At all events, it must have been some such softening change that emboldened Mr. Morfew, before that hand was healed, to offer it to his assailant, for good and all.

He must have enjoyed a splendid practice, since it enabled him to bequeath her, at his death, the uncontrolled disposal of a hundred and twenty thousand pounds. This with her own fortune of fifty thousand, placed her in a position to exercise a very respectable amount of caprice and tyranny; and so excellent was the use she made of it, that her only child, my mother, not then sixteen, quitted the house one winter's evening, as if fleeing from the presence of a maniac, and was found freezing and fainting in the snow. She never recrossed that miserable threshold. Borne tenderly into a poor cottage on the neighboring moor, she was nursed and comforted by its humble inmates, the parents of her rescuer, a young soldier, at home on furlough. This was the first meeting of my parents. Their last was in that dismal field of India, where my father, then a commissioned officer, abandoned with other wounded, through miserable necessity, was found, by love's unfailing instinct, and saved from the jackal and the wolf, to breathe his last upon a loving Christian heart.

My first distinct and reasonable recollections are associated with a period when I, a child of six, and my sister Grace, aged four, dwelt with my mother in a pretty little honeysuckled nest of a cottage, whose garden skirted one of the rich green lanes of Devon. My mother's health had failed in India, and although the soft airs of western England had somewhat restored her, it was evident to many, if not at the time, to us her children, that the springs of health and vigor were irremediably affected. Afterwards, I learned to understand well enough the wistful looks with which she had often regarded us, as she felt the stealthy approach of the destroyer, coming to lay desolate our little world, and hand over her tender orphans to the mercy of one who never knew what love and pity meant.

Ah, if I had been suffered to know the worst! It was a cruel compassion that concealed from us our impending orphanhood: it made the shock only more deadly. It added to my life a remorse never to be effaced; for I was a jealous child, and when I noticed that my mother's mournful loving eyes dwelt ever longest on my sister—melting, at such moments, even into tears—my selfish little soul rose in bitterness against them both. I could not know for certain, as afterwards, that she was thinking what future was in store for her shy, simple, sensitive darling, under the government of terrible Gran Morfew!

Our Gracie was such a fairy-child, that it seemed, if she were not touched delicately, she might dissolve or fly away altogether. She was also so like a flower, that I am not romancing when I aver that I have seen her golden curls and little rosy face moving among the flowers, where it had been her fancy to hide, without, for a moment or two discerning the difference. She was brimful of loving, playful ways, and of a nature so fond and gentle, that I believe she would have caressed her greatest terror in the world, a beetle, if Signor Scarabæus could have been by any means put upon honor not to do her serious bodily hurt. Gracie was, past comparison, the greatest coward in this world. I have before me still the look of wild, wondering terror that stole, on the very slightest provocation, into her large blue eyes, and at which, in those early, thoughtless days, I have often laughed, secretly exulting in my own superior hardihood.

I know that I must have been rough and bitter—indeed, at all times, more like a brother than a sister in my dealings with Gracie—for, though I loved her heartily, my contempt for her utter want of courage led to my treating her with less gentleness than such a nature demanded. I was wrong in saying "like a brother." A brother might have been rude and overbearing, (I have seen no worse tyrants than little brothers,) but he would not, as I did, have made a parade of his protection.

Especially in my moods of jealousy, poor Gracie must have suffered not a little. To be a coward, was no particular merit. I could not imagine why the little timid thing should be a greater pet and favorite than I. It was hardly for her superior beauty. At all events, I, though dark of tint, was pronounced, by the excellent judges who resided in the neighboring cottages, the prettier of the pair.

Strange as it may seem, my mother lingered on for three years, after—as I subsequently understood—her medical attendant pronounced the case hopeless. It was as if her fond anxious love held together the decaying mansion of the flesh, and prolonged her struggle with death until her darlings were strengthened to begin theirs with the world.

Before she died, she essayed one fond, half-hopeful effort to reconcile herself with her implacable mother. Although that object failed, one favorable result was obtained: Mrs. Morfew coldly announced her intention of not allowing us—when orphaned—to become chargable to any parish, and even went the length of promising that, for a certain period after that event, we and our attached nurse, Emma Rushbridger, should remain in the occupation of our cottage-home.

Those only who knew Gran Morfew can fully estimate the comfort of this latter concession. I believe it soothed my mother's heart more than if Gran herself had come down, in her mighty old coach, with the towering horses, and taken us to her rocky bosom on the spot; for, though Gran was but human, and was known to have yielded to an occasional emotion, she was never known to forgive. It was certain she would see in us only the confirmation of the wrong she considered she had received. Our best hope, therefore, was that her unconcealed repugnance might preserve the form of keeping us at a distance, permitting us to "dwell with humble livers, in content," rather than be shut up in the "glittering grief" of her luxurious but loveless home.

I cannot write of my mother's death; enough to say, she was translated from us. The shadow we had been so long accustomed to watch and tend, passed into the world of shadows. Henceforth, Nurse Emma united in her own person the offices of guardian, steward, governess, cook and general director. Except for a slight tincture of authority, she was the same kind, devoted Emma as before. One habit of hers alone underwent a change; whereas she had been used, almost from our cradles, to wield Gran Morfew's name as a symbol of terror and punition, she abandoned that weapon altogether.

"Do that again, Miss Mildred, and you go to Gran Morfew!"

"Very well, Miss Gracie! Gran Morfew's coach is a-coming for you in five minutes. Hark! there's the wheels."

"As sure as my name's Hemmer—both you naughty girls!—you'll be sent to Gran Morfew, and nobody'll hear no more about neither of you!"

This never-failing remedy for exuberant spirits had to be dispensed with. Emma knew that we were living on Gran's bounty, and was dumb.

There was no perceptible difference in our mode of life; if anything, Nurse Emma appeared to be in the possession of more money than our dear mother. We were somewhat better dressed than formerly—had more playthings—and, to our breathless delight and surprise, a donkey—an actual living donkey, possessing ears and lungs, such as no human ingenuity could simulate—was added to our establishment.

Once every three months a young gentleman came to pay us a morning visit. His hair was light, long, and rather oily. He seemed to prefer bright colors and decided patters, and, though we never saw him ride, always wore spurs, whose jingle appeared to afford him satisfaction. He was partial to the village ale, a fair allowance of which, with bread and cheese, was always placed upon the table when he was expected. He never once disappointed us. In the height of a storm which no rational creature, not under the pressure of most urgent circumstances, would have dreamed of braving, this faithful young gentleman, with locks lank and dripping, and spurs too much incrusted with mire to emit the slightest melody, made his appearance as usual. His luncheon finished, Emma was wont to present him with a bundle of bills and a little red book. With a single glance, he seemed to cast up the whole of the accounts; then, placing money on the table, he received a written paper from Emma, and the business part of his visit was concluded. Then followed a game of romps in the garden, for he was a very affable young man, and, though somewhat embarrassed with his spurs, would take part in a game of hide-and-seek (in which he always made Emma join) with great delight.

When he went away, he invariably forgot something, and, stopping just at the turn of the path, would beckon Emma to him. They were invisible, round the corner, for about two seconds, when Emma would be seen fleeing back, with her face the color of a peony, and adjusting the cap, about the size of a crown-piece, which she wore at the back of her curly brown head.

At first, I thought he must have slapped her, but, my condolences being ill received, I said no more. However, the perpetual recurrence of this incident excited my curiosity to such a degree that, one day, just as our visitor began to show signs of departure, I slipped away, and concealed myself behind an elder-bush that commanded the usual place of meeting. All occurred, as before, until the pair had whisked round the corner, when, to my unbounded surprise, the young gentleman caught Emma round the neck, and kissed her!

"What nonsense 'tis!" was, I think, Emma's remark; and making a slight blow at him, which did not reach its object, she vanished.

Too much interested to care for consequences, I bolted from my ambush, and was next moment at Emma's side.

"What did he do *that*, for, Emma?" I panted breathless.

"You naughty, sly, deceitful heavesdropper!" said Emma, giving me a shake. "You shall go this very day to wicked Gran Mor——. Now, Lor' forgive us, what are you a-making me say?"

"Emma," I persisted firmly, what *did* he do it for?"

"He done his dooty to his employer, Miss Milly," returned Emma; "that's enough."

"Thank you Emma; that's all I wanted to know. You needn't be so cross," I said, and the conversation terminated.

I forget after what precise number of these periodical visits it was, that the smart young gentleman, Mr. Slithers, announced to us rather mournfully, that, on the succeeding quarter-day chops had better be superadded to the accustomed banquet; also, that pale sherry, if such a fluid were recognized at the 'Three Jolly Ploughboys,' should be substituted for the humbler beverage, inasmuch as we should be visited on that occasion, not by himself, but by Mr. Samuel Pinkerton, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, his principal.

The peaceful, pastoral ideas suggested by the "Inn" and "Fields" were entirely dissipated by the impressive manner in which Mr. Slithers pronounced the concluding word. Poor Gracie at once burst into tears, and Mr. Slithers, who was always upset by infant sorrow, took a confused and hasty leave—*so* hasty, indeed, that on this occasion he did his duty to his employer without the ceremony of beckoning Emma round the corner.

Gloom fell upon Honeysuckle Cottage when he was gone, and with the last gleam of his departing spur, we felt that we had lost a friend.

All three of us—nay, the very donkey himself, who was manifestly gloomy and troubled in mind—partook of the conviction that an unfavorable change was impending in our mode of life. A dread, that none of us dared to put in words, was undoubtedly present to all—that Gran Morfew might be intending to break up our home, and take us to her own.

Time swept by only too quickly. The day came—and the Principal. A last desperate proposal, from Gracie, that we should all go to bed, and pretend to be ill, leaving the donkey to explain matters, being overruled, we busied ourselves in preparing such a cottage-feast as might propitiate our terrible guest; and all was completed, when we heard the distant gate swing roughly to, and a powerful step come up the walk.

There was no knock, but after a momentary pause, the door slowly opened, and a large, full, brown face, very near the top, peered savagely down into the room, the body remaining outside.

"Where are my lambkins? Oh, *here* they are!" growled the intruder, with an expression like that of a famished ogre.

Gracie uttered a loud shriek, and dived under the table. Down came the head about three feet, and the Principal, his ogre aspect changing to one of the most ravishing good humor, stood before us. He must have been standing on the garden stool; but he was naturally tall. He was also very stout; and his big brown face—the size of our tea-tray—undulated with a kindly, pleasant smile, entirely corroborated by his small but bright brown eyes, and at once destructive of every childish fear. I held out my hand to him; but Gracie, with a quicker instinct still, crawled from her refuge, and clasped his mighty leg! It was a fortunate act for her, that seal of a mutual confidence, so instantly begun, so long and faithfully observed, by both the great and little friend. Still, it was such an odd thing for Gracie to do—Gracie, who held even Mrs. Slithers in a kind of awe—that I stood positively confounded, as the Principal, his eyes twinkling with delight, lifted the little thing, and, sitting down, placed her on his knee.

I was not at all jealous of that; on the contrary, I took it rather as a compliment to my advanced age, that he did not do the same to *me*, and busied myself with Emma in putting the finishing touches to our banquet. Meanwhile, the Principal and Gracie rattled on as if they had been old friends just reunited after a long separation, and had an immense deal to say to each other.

"Aha!" I heard the Principal suddenly exclaim; "you know my name, it seems?"

"Yes; Mith' Pigwiggin," said Gracie promptly.

"Say it again, my pet."

"Mith' Pigwiggin," repeated Gracie distinctly.

"Good. And a very pretty name I've got," said Mr. Pinkerton complacently. "Pig-wiggin." It seemed as if he were storing it in his memory. He was. I have scores of letters, in his large, neat, clerkly hand, and every one of them is subscribed, "Your loving friend, Pigwiggin."

It was lucky we had no secrets at Honeysuckle Cottage, since, in about a quarter of an hour, Miss Gracie's prattle had made our visitor acquainted with our entire domestic history and doings—our wants, our wishes, our views on divers subjects, down to the probable cause of the protracted indisposition of a neighboring duck, who, though nominally resident across the way, passed much of her unoccupied time with us.

Suddenly, Gracie was seen to be curiously inspecting the Principal's boots, and passing her tiny palms gently over and over the heels.

"Well, fairy, what's the matter?" asked the Principal.

"Mith' Pigwiggin, where are your 'purs?"

"Purrs! Ah, *spurs!* We Londoners don't have much use for spurs, dear. Spurs for soldiers," said the Principal.

"Is Mith' Slithers a soldier?"

"Slithers a soldier? No. Why?"

"*He* wear 'purs—'purs as long as that'—measuring her little arm nearly up to the elbow—'all bright silver.' (Gracie was not as yet grounded in her metals.)

"Mis-ter Slith-ers wears *spurs!*" repeated the Principal, in unfeigned astonishment. "An attorney's clerk jingling about in silv—— *I'll* spur him! A fellow, too, that never was across even a rocking-horse in his life!"

After this little episode we went to lunch, Gracie still, to the Principal's evident delight, doing the honors of the mansion, feeding our guest with tit-bits, as if he were a pet chicken, and hovering about him like a benevolent little fairy, to whom he had been given in especial charge. Despite these attentions, the Principal, for so vast a man, ate very little. The meal was soon over, and his face—all our faces—looking a little graver, he proceeded to business.

Our cottage, alas! was to be immediately handed over to another occupant; Emma—dear, faithful Emma—discharged, and ourselves transferred to—to the—(Mr. Pinkerton seemed to hesitate) to the house of Gran Morfew.

These terrible tidings were not softened by the mode of imparting them. I had never seen a great grown-up man stammer and color as did the Principal. I was sure that, as he glanced at Gracie's scared little face, a tear came into his brown eye; but he took an immense pinch of snuff, and tried hard to look as if he enjoyed it.

My poor Gracie! Perhaps she felt injured that her chosen friend should be the bearer of this long dreaded announcement. At all events, it occasioned a momentary coolness between them. Gracie came weeping to me; while the Principal, making such sonorous use of his handkerchief, that the donkey, who was never out of hearing, felt it his duty to respond, took Emma apart, and held a conversation which seemed to have a reassuring effect upon her spirits. Then he returned to us, and having reestablished relations with Gracie, there ensued another merry chat until the Principal, after looking at his watch, gave a little start, and rose to go.

He bade us a brief but kind farewell, and was striding away, when Gracie caught him by his ample skirts.

"Top, 'top, Mith' Pigwiggin! you've forgotten."

"Forgotten what, darling?" asked the Principal.

"Your duty to your employer," said Gracie, to our utter amazement, and with perfect distinctness.

"My *what?*" exclaimed the Principal, as much taken by surprise as if a wren had opened its beak and uttered some moral reproof.

"You haven't *kithed* anybody at all!" said Gracie, in the same rebukeful tone.

"No more I have!" returned the Principal, breaking into one of his pleasant smiles. He kissed us both; Gracie twice. "So *that's* my duty, is it? How do you know that, little one?" he added gravely.

"Mith' Slithers does it to Emma; and Emma said he did his duty to his employer," faltered Gracie, with some misgiving; for Emma had uttered a low shriek at the fatal words, and flushed to the very roots of her brown curls.

"Mister Slithers!" repeated the Principal. He glanced at Emma, but with a good-humored twinkle in his eye. "Spurs! kissing!" I heard him mutter. "A pretty choice of a messenger I seem to have made!—Come, my little ones, be busy now with your packing, and have all ready by Saturday; I shall come for you myself. My love to the donkey; best wishes to the duck. Emma, come and open the gate for me. Don't be afraid, Emma; *my* duty's done!"

The two walked away for a few paces, then stopped, and spoke for a minute, when Emma came skipping back, wiping her eyes, but otherwise in excellent humor; thereby causing great relief to Gracie, upon whose mind there had begun to dawn an impression that she had better have kept her ideas of duty to herself.

The interval, up to Saturday, passed like a melancholy but somewhat hurried dream—in which a donkey took a very active and intelligent part, and a duck, in precarious health, was always, though welcome, getting in the way. For the former cherished inmate, a home that promised tranquility, if not bliss, had been found; and with drooping of ears on one side, and weeping on the other, the last farewells were being taken, when the prodigy of Gran's carriage, with the elephantine horses, was seen entering the lane—looming so large that Gracie hazarded the hasty calculation whether much trouble and discomfort might not be saved by removing in it cottage and all.

The Principal, beaming with smiles—followed by Mr. Slithers, sad and spurless—a degraded knight—descended at the gate. The final arrangements were quickly made; and Mr. Slithers being left in charge pending the new tenant's arrival, we started for Gran Morfew's dreaded mansion, Emma being allowed to attend us thither, though she was not to remain.

Towards evening—for it was many miles, and Gran's horses, though immense, were slow—we approached Coldstone Towers; and now it was that I began, with an unusual sinking of the heart, to observe a decided change for the worse in the tone and bearing of our hitherto gentle conductor. Happily, my Gracie, overpowered with fatigue, kept falling asleep, and was but vaguely conscious that something was going wrong.

We drew up at the great entrance. Everything at Coldstone Towers seemed colossal. The steps up to the portico might have served for giants. The columns that sustained it were almost terror-striking, in their girth and height. The two stupendous beings that admitted us, while a third hovered in the dim distance of the tremendous hall—appeared like giant guardians of some enchanter's domain.

Mr. Pinkerton spoke a few words apart to the third individual, who had white frizzly hair, and was dressed in black, with glistering knee-buckles, which caught Gracie's eye; but there was no time to investigate the phenomenon. The Principal took a hand of each, and we ascended a wide, velvety stair, down which ran a balustrade of crimson silk, tasseled with gold. The next minute, we were marching and trotting, according to our stature, across a plain of rich carpet, toward a canopied sofa, placed near the fire. We had approached within a yard, when a hand, gleaming with rings, shot sharply out. The Principal stopped short, as if a snake had sprung at him! The fingers of the warning hand were long and white; and so lean, that I remember wondering, even at that moment, how upon earth they managed to retain those large and lustrous gems with which they were literally covered.

"No nearer," said a cold hollow voice—out of a heap of coverings on the couch—and following the directions of the sound, I beheld Gran Morfew. Only her face, however, was visible. She was covered with a mountain of shawls, and seemed to be suffering from ague; for, despite the Summer, her wrappings, and a fire, her shivering made the canopy above her vibrate. I found, however, that this was her chronic state.

"I trust you are somewhat better, madam?" said Mr. Pinkerton, with a sort of guarded cheerfulness, such as one might assume in caressing a dangerous dog.

"Then you are a fool," was Gran's polite reply. "*All* are fools, who yield themselves to a groundless trust. You have got that beggar's brats, I see. O—h!" she concluded, forcibly repressing another shiver, with a violent gnash of her teeth. She always did this—which led me to observe that her teeth were large, white and strong—though her face was withered and very old—and the shrunken features made her great gloomy eyes unnaturally large.

"Take away those icicles! See how they make me shiver!" moaned the wretched old woman, her menacing hand quivering with passion as much as ague.

The Principal drew us back.

"That is better," resumed she, looking relieved. "Now—to have done with all this—shake that imp, Sir, and stop her whimpering."

Mr. Pinkerton, with his eyes nailed on Gran, gave Gracie an admonitory jog.

"Have you agreed with those women? Can they take them to-morrow?"

"I waited for your final directions, madam," said Mr. Pinkerton, in a voice that was not a bit like his own. "Misses Hollabone and Skimpin are—are not"——

"Why don't you go on?" said Mrs. Morfew, with another shiver and gnash. "Not what? I see. I must tell them myself." She raised herself a little, and fixed her gloomy eyes, filled with quiet hate, alternately on Gracie and me. "I have not sent for you, children, to give you clothes, and food, and toys, and servants, and a sumptuous home: I hate you both too much for that. I have been somewhat misled"—she darted a suspicious look at Mr. Pinkerton. "You were too happy in that cottage; I took you from it. That maid was spoiling you; I have dismissed her. I cannot turn you into the streets, for the world would say rude things of me; and, besides, even our reasonable prejudices should be indulged with moderation. So I have treated with some kind ladies" (a malignant grin)—sweet, benevolent ladies, my little souls—to nourish and educate you, dears" (Gran grew quite tender,) "in their own quiet peculiar way. There are two things, darlings, but you won't mind those. Miss Hollabone never has fires; and, oh!" (shivering) "how cold you will be at first—only at first, you know. And there are no holidays. You go to-morrow, and you come back to your Gran—dear, loving Gran—in five years."

I felt the Principal's hand tighten. I think he had noticed the sudden quickening of my pulse, But it was not from fear. The cold mocking malice with which Gran had spoken inspired me for a moment with the spirit of a tiger-cat. My sole desire was to fly at her, and strike her cruel face.

"Your good friend there has taken much pains to find this happy home; haven't you, Mr. Pinkerton?" resumed Mrs. Morfew.

"I—think they will be happier there—than here," replied the Principal, looking at her.

Gran laughed almost merrily, but a shiver stopped it.

"You understand, Sir, all I wish?" she said impatiently.

"Perfectly," he replied. "I will deliver them myself to Miss Hollabone to-morrow, and communicate to that—hem!—benevolent lady your desire that they should be educated in the quiet peculiar manner you speak of, and for which that secluded neighborhood offers such excellent facilities." And he smiled at her with an expression that, for the first time, sent a thrill of terror to my heart.

Gracie, half unconscious as she was with fatigue and fear, must have felt the same, for I saw her cast up at her treacherous ally a look of wonder and rebuke that must have pierced his heart, if he had seen it. But the false Pigwiggin was not heeding her; he jerked us almost roughly by the hands.

"Come, make your courtesies, children, if you have been taught so much manners; say good-bye to your kind grandmamma, and come along with me."

I cannot answer for Grace's manners on this trying invitation; mine, I fear, were wanting, for I remember, at this hour, Gran's face as she answered to my look—shaking those white talons till the jewels rang: "Well, well, child. Gran will remember."

Mr. Pinkerton dragged us rudely away. We passed to a small room at the far end of the corridor. It was lighted. There was a table spread, and a servant in waiting.

"Bring supper," said the Principal; "and send that woman—what d'ye call her—Emma."

"What would you please to have, Sir?"

"Something warm for me; crust and cup of milk for these torments," was the reply.

The man looked almost pityingly at Gracie, but Mr. Pinkerton made an impatient gesture, and he quitted the room. Almost before the door had closed, Gracie was caught up in the arms of her Pigwiggin, and loaded with soothing caresses. From these and from this broken words—hastily uttered, for fear of interruption—it became evident to us that there were *two* Pigwiggins—one for us, and one for Gran; and that, whatever cause we might have to complain of the latter, it was in no degree to interfere with our relations toward the former. Content with this assurance, Gracie laid her little golden head upon the shoulder of her recovered friend, and forgot the troubles of the day in sleep.

PART II.

We slept in a mighty room, attended by Emma, who roused us at six next morning, with the news that a post-chaise was already at the door, and the Principal stamping around in fury at our delay. He was indeed in a horrible humor—scolding and muttering; and though he had breakfasted himself, hardly allowed us time to take a mouthful of milk and water. But his worst behavior was when Emma, with her bonnet on and a bundle in her hand, offered to accompany us. He actually stormed at her "officiousness," as he called it; and it was only when the stiff butler condescended to beg that she might be allowed to go with us the first stage that the Principal sullenly gave way.

Once past the lodge and in the highroad, Mr. Pinkerton withdrew and Pigwiggin returned. Out came a little basket of choice provisions. Emma was invited in to breakfast, and with many blushes came. Considering whither we were proceeding, it was as merry as you could wish to see; but there was no resisting the Principal's fun. The butler's 'first stage' was wholly forgotten, and Mr. Pigwiggin seemed to have paid about twenty post-boys, in jackets of every hue, when he suddenly called out, "As I'm a living creature, here we are!"

We dashed through a little village—up a by-road—through a grove—across a lawn—up to the door of a large red building, matted with creepers, and looking more like a comfortable farm than "The Misses Hollabone & Skimpin's Seminary for Young Ladies." A fat spaniel lay in the porch, and did not rise, but uttered a lazy bark, which, being accompanied by a wag of the tail, might be taken as a welcome. As we drove up, a pyramid of faces—all on the broad grin—appeared in one of the windows.

"Ha! she hasn't starved 'em *all!*" said the Principal gravely, as he got out of the chaise.

"Mith' Pigwiggin! Mith' Pigwiggin!" cried Gracie, scrambling out hastily at the risk of her neck.

He turned.

"Now mind 'ou don't run away, as 'you did yesterday," continued Gracie, lifting her small finger, with a grave cautioning expression.

"Pigwiggin will stay as long as you want him," replied the Principal with twinkling eyes. "Here's Miss Hollabone."

Before our hearts had time to throb at the approach of the terrible schoolmistress, there hopped into the room (for she was slightly lame) a rosy little dame, as broad as she was long, which was probably about four feet two. Her face won us on the instant; and when she clasped us both together in her kind soft arms, the tears of pity standing in her eyes, all misgiving vanished at once and forever.

"Well, Cousin Dorcas—you terrible ogress—here's another brace of victims for you," said our conductor. "Gobble them up as soon as you please; they're in fine condition, eh?"

Miss Hollabone laughed merrily.

"Well, pretty fair;" and she took Gracie on what she called her knee—"Oh, come in, Sally."

A neat, plump maiden, who had been hesitating at the door, now entered, bearing a tray on which were tea, hot cakes and sandwiches.

"Hallo, cousin, *already?* This won't do, you know," said the Principal, as if uneasily. "If Gran Morf—"

"I can't *help* it, cousin," replied our mistress, humbly; "Miss Skimpin would never forgive me. Tea and toast are *her* department—Sally knows it. *I* never pamper the children." ["Ahem!" said Mr. Pinkerton.] "But Miss Skimpin insists that, coming off a journey, food, instant food, is essential. So, dears, as the things *are* here—"

And truly, if all three of us did not carry out Miss Skimpin's views, it was not the fault of Dorcas Hollabone.

Just as we had finished tea, Miss Skimpin made her appearance. She was tall and thin; and evidently the manner-model of the establishment—the responsibilities of that office imparting a slight restraint and stiffness to her movements and conversation. After greeting us kindly, she added: "The children, my dear, are getting so impatient that after fruitlessly entreating them to observe a more tranquil and becoming demeanor, I withdrew from a scene that threatened to become unseemly. Your cousin, Sir," she continued, turning to Mr. Pinkerton, "has lately inaugurated a custom, which she considers conducive to the general health and well-being of the school—an hour's blind-man's-buff before retiring to rest. I, as she is aware, entertain different views on this——Hark, my dear," added the good lady hastily, as a buzz from the distant schoolroom reached our ears. "Do run, I entreat you; and, Dorcas—Dorcas, dear! (calling after,) remember, they have lost a good ten minutes already. That must be remembered."

Although too fatigued to join in the sports, Gracie and I were introduced for a few minutes to the mirthful scene, and made acquainted with many of our future schoolmates. These appeared to number about thirty—all, without an exception, plump, good-humored and happy.

Emma undressed us, as usual, and we were on the point of getting into bed, in the cozy little chamber allotted to us, when Miss Hollabone hopped in, followed by Sally, carrying a warming-pan.

"Stop, dears. Let Sally—humph!—*I* never coodle children; but if Miss Skimpin knew that this wasn't—that's right, Sally—and the night *is* chill. Comforts their tiny toes."

She gave us each a warm and comfortable kiss, and bustled away.

Everybody—the Principal and all—was up early next morning, and out on the sunny lawn. This was an institution of Miss Hollabone's (who held that, after prayer, the first moments of the day should be devoted to the enjoyment of its Creator's best gifts), and was opposed in theory, but carried out in practice, by Miss Skimpin, with all the zeal with which those good souls loved to shift upon each other the responsibility of indulgences in which they took an equal delight.

Then followed an hour's quiet schooling, when the sound of a deep mellifluous bell announced breakfast. The Principal met and led us in. Poor Gracie began to look a little grave, for the chaise was already seen coming to the door. To lose her Pigwiggin was bad enough; but Emma—our own dear faithful nurse, companion, friend! We were both crying bitterly, as Mr. Pinkerton led us up to a table, behind which two maids were dispensing tea, cakes, muffins, &c., to the hungry multitude. My eyes being blurred with tears, I did not notice *who* gave the breakfast into my hand, till a familiar voice whispered: "My sweet Miss Milly, don't you *see?*"

Emma, our own Emma! dressed the very counterpart of Sally; and working away among the cups and plates, as if she had been in the service of Misses Hollabone and Skimpin twenty years, instead of as many minutes!

This was Pigwiggin's doing. Gracie's look gave him eloquent thanks.

And now this kind friend prepared to take his leave.

"Be good, darlings," he said, as he walked toward the carriage; "I shall hear of you often; watch over you always. Never write to Gran; she does not deserve—desire it, I mean—but to Pigwiggin as often as you please. God bless you, my Mildred—you also, my Gracie. *I* had a Gracie once; you shall surely see her, one blessed day." He paused, then, with his pleasant smile, called out: "Farewell, Cousin Dorcas; lots of pupils to you! But twelve pounds a year; board, washing, education, masters, books, feasting, frolic and blind-man's-buff—how *can* it pay?"

"It pays us very well!" returned Miss Hollabone, with a beaming smile, as she waved adieu.

And so it did; but the profit made by those dear ladies was treasured in a safe no thief can injure.

It is needless to describe the happy period (nearly five years) passed in this house of peace. As Gracie and I became acquainted with our companions, we soon discovered that one and all of them were, like ourselves, either devoid of a home at all, or dependent upon harsh, unloving relatives, whose only object was to keep them in existence, upon terms as moderate as nature could possibly be prevailed on to accept.

Twelve pounds per annum was the price demanded by the Misses Hollabone and Skimpin, and exacted with an inflexibility that would have surprised their debtors less could the latter have dreamed that every child of us stood this coveteous firm in four times the amount! Miss Hollaborne, perhaps, had her own secret reasons for insisting upon her rights in certain cases, (I know she never allowed Gran Morfew a day,) yet I have known her to forget such debts altogether! All I can say is, it was lucky for Misses Hollabone and Skimpin that they had each an independent fortune of their own.

In spite of the indulgence shown us, you must not suppose that either idleness or insubordination was allowed to prevail. Under the quiet mastery of love, education in all that was needful for an active, useful life went steadily forward, and gave true zest to the innocent pleasures Miss Hollabone (in deference to Miss Skimpin) and Miss Skimpin (in consideration of Miss Hollabone) were never weary of providing.

One only event is worth recording. It was in the third year of our school life that a gentleman, who stated incidentally that he had become resident in a neighboring town, sent in his card, and begged permission to renew a former acquaintance with Gracie and myself.

"Show the gentleman into the parlor, Sally," said our mistress. "'Mr. Septimus Slithers, *Sol.*' You know him, my dears."

Know him! That we did. After Pigwiggin, who but Mr. Slithers filled the most honored place, beside the donkey, in memory's hall? In another minute we were exchanging cordial congratulations, and the frankest expressions of surprise at the liberties time had taken with our personal appearances since we met.

Mr. Slithers looked sleek and well, and hastened to inform us that he had settled in the county, and was now his own principal. Seeing Gracie glance at his boot-heels, he casually remarked that his business entirely prevented indulgence in horse exercise. He then inquired if we had heard lately from—from "Emma," was it?—our nurse, we knew.

Being informed that she was in the service of Miss Hallabone—"Dear me!" said Mr. Slithers. "Upon your word, now? You don't say so! Why, how incredibly remarkable! I really should—if Miss Hollabone will permit—like to avail myself of this very extraordinary circumstance, and say how-de-do to Emma."

Our mistress recognizing nothing objectionable in the proposed observation, Emma made her appearance, blushing like a rose—her brown rings of curls vibrating in all directions, as if they were ringing a peal of welcome to our friend.

The five-minute bell before dinner at this instant compelled Gracie and me to skip away. What Emma replied to "How-de-do?" was never distinctly reported. I only know that she waited at dinner with the traces of tears visible upon a very happy face—and that, three months later, Emma Rusbridger—certain that Providence had raised up for us friends as true and loving as herself—resigned office with many tears, and became Mrs. Septimus Slithers, solicitress, of Newton-Collop.

My story must have its end. Out of the warm red sunshine to the gloomy winter of Coldstone Towers.

You will find Gran Morfew and Mr. Pinkerton sitting in council, before a mighty fire—Gran folded in shawls and furs; Mr. Pinknrton, with his cravat loosed and his waistcoat opened as far as punctilio permits, in a condition of incipient broil. Mrs. Morfew is older than she was nearly five years since, and no warmer; but the heart, accustomed from birth to the lowest temperature, holds out bravely against outward rigors, and throbs fiercely with hate and disappointed rage.

There is an open letter in her hand, and she beats it with fury, to emphasize her bitter words.

"It comes to *this*—either this woman has lied to me, or you. You need not start, man. I shall not mince words with you—you, my clerk, my hired servant, who, but for me, would be starving in your clientless chamber, or rotting in jail! Look, you! I will read again: 'Florence Lowe, the little orphan whom, at my dear husband's express desire, we have taken to our home, could hardly reconcile herself to parting with her generous protectors. These people must be a marvel! Their school-keeping, it seems, is a mere pretext for obtaining the care of friendless and neglected little ones, their own means being ample for this and other benevolent purposes. Their names are strange, but they are written, notwithstanding, in the book of life, and should be musical in every Christian's ear. I inclose them.'—Cant! Sickening humbug! The woman is as great an idiot as themselves!'

She crumpled up the letter, and flung it into the fire.

'"Marvels," she calls them. Marvels of lying and swindling! I sent those brats to a place where, you taught me to believe, they would be trained to the duties and the hardships of the station in which I have sworn to keep them. They should have learned to starve—to freeze, as I do—to endure blows and buffets, and heavy toil; and, thanks to your treachery, they have been bred in luxury—pitied, pampered——. But my madams shall feel the difference; henceforth, *this* shall be their home!"

Mr. Pinkerton noticed the boding snarl, and his heart swelled, but he temporized. "I will take measures," he said, rising, "for their removal—but——"

"I will not trust you," retorted Gran, hissing it through her great false teeth. "You have lied to me—lied to me in a thing nearest my—my heart." Her voice failed, and she pressed her hand on the organ named, as if the mention of it had brought a spasm. "I have sent for them myself. A solicitor, lately settled in that neighborhood, has been instructed to pay the women, and prevent the further exercise of their uninvited charity. I sent for you, because I knew it would gratify you to witness their reception. But I trust you no more. You may know something of the law—you have been a decent agent and steward of my property, and may continue to act for me in that capacity, at least for the present—but in other matters, Pinkerton, it strikes me you are a fool—not such a fool, however, as to forfeit five hundred a year. So, take warning."

"I will, madam," replied Mr. Pinkerton very quietly; "and since you have done me the honor to speak frankly, I will do the like. I *have* been a decent agent, inasmuch as my attention to your interests has added to your annual income no less than four thousand pounds. All that you have bestowed on me has been fairly, faithfully earned. My chambers, however, are no longer "clientless." My professional income is thrice the amount I hold at your pleasure; but for thrice that I would not serve you for another day. Yes, you unhappy lady, these wages, as your pride would call them, that I now resign, leave still an account unsettled between us. I will pay myself thus: maltreat these innocent children of the daughter your brutality drove from her home, and I will give them shelter; cast them off, and I will adopt them.'

He rose. Mrs. Morfew turned her white spectral face, distorted with pain and malice, towards the speaker, and lifted a bony finger. 'Hark!' she said, listening. 'The wheels! At least remain to see me embrace our darlings.'

She neither stirred nor spoke again until the double doors swung open, and Gracie and I, attended by Mr. and Mrs. Slithers, entered the room. I saw the bony hand fly to her heart, as if to quiet some convulsive action, as she gasped out: 'I—I cannot—bear your presence—but for this—for this'——

She clutched at a paper on the table. Mr. Pinkerton placed it in her hand. She thanked him with a malignant smile.

'When you—fools—made me believe I was dying—and that—for my soul's health—if nothing else, I should not leave those creatures to beg their bread—I, weaker fool than any, bequeathed them each one hundred pounds. I am—well—now, and wiser—and thus I—I pay—the legacy.' She tore the will across and across. 'Take notice all: I cancel'——

Again the hand went to her heart. A frightful stare came upon her face, and her mouth opened, like one uttering a prolonged scream, but there was no sound at all. For half a minute we watched the appalling figure, sitting there, motionless, as if changed to stone; then Mr. Pinkerton made a step forward, but instantly turning, caught our hands, and led us away.

"Gran Morfew is gone," he said solemnly. "God help and pardon all. He has cared for the orphan. *All this is now yours.*"

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Stage Thunder.

From Once a Week.

It must have been an early task of the theatrical machinist to devise a method of simulating the sounds of rain, and wind, and tempest. Audiences have always suffered themselves to be impressed by storm-effects, however inadequately represented. Thunder and lightning, like Mr. Puff's favorite expedient of a clock striking, have seldom failed to "beget an awful attention in the audience." Shakespeare himself, though he reprobated the groundlings who, for the most part, were "capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb-shows and noise," was fond of enlisting the strife of the elements in the service of his plays; probably following the example of elder dramatists in his frequent recourse to the functionary behind the scenes, whose duty it was to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm." Thus the "Tempest" and "Macbeth" both open with thunder and lightning; there is "loud weather" in the "Winter's Tale;" there is thunder in the first part of "King Henry the Sixth," when *La Pucelle* invokes the fiends to aid her enterprise; thunder and lightning in the second part of "King Henry the Sixth," when *Marjery Jourdain* conjures up the spirit; thunder and lightning in "Julius Cæsar;" a sea storm in "Pericles," and a marvelous hurricane in "King Leer." The post-Shakespearian play-wrights introduced storms into their dramas with a frequency that drew upon them Pope's memorable rebuke in the "Dunciad."

> Now turn to different sports (the Goddess cries)
> And learn, my sons, the wondrous power of noise.
> To move, to raise, to ravish every heart
> With Shakespeare's nature or with Johnson's art
> Let others aim; 'tis yours to shake the soul
> *With thunder rumbling from the mustard-bowl.*

Further esteemed stage tricks being censured in the subsequent lines:

> With horns and trumpets now to madness swell;
> Now sink in sorrow with a tolling bell!
> Such happy arts attention can command
> When fancy flags and sense is at a stand!

A note to Warburton's edition of the "Dunciad" explains that the old ways of making thunder and mustard by means of grinding and pounding in a bowl, were the same, but that of late the noise had been more advantageously represented by troughs of wood with stops in them; doubt being expressed as to whether this was the improved thunder of which Mr. Dennis claimed to be the inventor. In our days John Dennis is more remembered by the well-known story about his thunder, and by the stupid virulence of his attacks upon the great men of his epoch, than by anything else. His thunder first made itself heard on the production, at Drury Lane, in 1709, of his "Appius and Virginia," a dull tragedy, which not even the combined talents of Booth, Wilks and Betterton, (in the last season of that great actor's performance,) could keep alive for longer than four nights. But although the play died, the thunder survived, a favorite appliance of the theatre; and upon its peals resounding on a later occasion—some say at a performance of "Macbeth;" others, at the production of a play of a rival author,—Dennis, who was present, rose from his seat in a violent passion, exclaiming with an oath—"See how these villains use me! They will not let my play run, and yet they steal my thunder!" The "Dunciad" did not appear until nearly twenty years after the performances of Mr. Dennis' tragedy. Pope either purposely ignored the merits and method of Mr. Dennis' thunder, or did not really know that the old mustard-bowl style of storm had gone out of fashion.

When De Loutherbourg, who was for a time scene-painter at Drury Lane under Mr. Garrick's management, opened his dioramic exhibition, which he called the "Eidophusicon," we learn that the imitation of thunder with which he accompanied some of his pictures was very natural and grand. A large sheet of thin copper was suspended by a chain, and being shaken by one of the lower corners, produced the sound as of a distant rumbling, seemingly below the horizon; and as the clouds rolled over the scene, approaching nearer and nearer, the thunder increased, peal by peal, "until," says an enthusiastic eye-witness, "following rapidly the lightning's zigzag flash, which was admirably vivid and sudden, it burst in a tremendous crash immediately overhead." Tubes charged with peas, and gradually turned and returned on end, represented the fall and patter of hail and rain; and two hoops, covered with silk tightly strained, tambarine fashion, and pressed against each other with a quick motion, emitted hollow whistling sounds in imitation of gusts of wind.

Appliances something similar to these are still in use at the modern theatres when a storm has to be represented. The noise of storm has been simulated, however, by other methods: notably by rolling to and fro a large empty cask on the floor of the room above the ceiling of the theatre; a plan rather calculated to excite the anxiety of the spectators lest the thunder should come down bodily, crashing through the roof into the pit. Another ingenious device, once adopted at the Edinburgh Theatre, brought with it rather ludicrous results. The manager, bent on improving the tone and volume of his storms, procured a parcel of nine-pound cannon-balls; these were placed in a strong wheelbarrow, and ledges being placed here and there along the back of the stage, a carpenter was instructed to wheel the loaded barrow to and fro over the ledges. The play was "Lear," and the rumbling upon the hollow stage as the heavy barrow jolted along its uneven path, did duty efficiently as the storm in the third act. Unfortunately, however, while the King was braving in front of the scene the pelting of the pitiless storm at the back, the carpenter-thunderer's foot slipped, and down he fell, wheelbarrow, cannon-balls and all. Straightway the nine-pounders came rolling quickly and noisily down the slope of the stage, gathering force as they rolled, struck down the scene, laying it flat, and made their way toward the foot-lights and the orchestra, amidst the amusement and surprise of the audience, and the amazement and alarm of the *Lear* of the night. He had been prepared for the thunder, but not for the thunder-bolts which rolled towards him from all directions, compelling him to skip about to avoid them, with activity singularly inappropriate to his years, until he was said to resemble a dancer accomplishing the feat known as the egg-hornpipe. Presently, too, the musicians had to scale with their instruments the spiked partition dividing them from the pit; the cannon-balls were upon them dropping heavily into the orchestra. There was real reason for their consternation. Meanwhile, at the back of the stage lay prostrate beside his barrow the innocent invoker of the tempest he could not allay, not at all hurt, but very much frightened and bewildered.

After this catastrophe the cannon-ball and wheel-barrow style of storm was abandoned in favor of safer and more approved patterns.

Spanish Bull-fighting.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of June 9, gives an account of some recent bull-fights at Algeciras. The "bulls on the first day were good, on the second excellent." The narrative proceeds: "Tato, an espada, whose name stands high in the profession, was, we regret to say, suffering from a wound which he had inflicted on himself with his own sword at a recent bull fight at Cadiz. His leg was swathed in bandages, and he was so evidently lame the first day that we were not surprised that he was absent the second. El Regatero, the second matador, was not in good form, and was unlucky in many of his strokes. The shouts of the spectators, who, on one occasion, called for another matador, seemed to incite him to higher efforts, and he killed the fourth bull on the second day with a blow which was exceedingly well aimed. The cleverness of the chulo 'El Cuco' was only equaled by his consummate boldness; and some of his dexterous feats, such as scraping the sand in the ring up in the bull's face, were so daring as to meet with much well-deserved applause. Calderon of Alcalà proved himself to be a picador of extraordinary mettle; he took several heavy falls as mere child's play, and was eminently successful in turning the bull in several desperate charges. On the first day the ring was well filled; on the second it was crammed to overflowing with the usual spectators of a bull fight in this neighborhood. In the 'sombra' British bonnets and British officers with 'puggarees' as their hats shared the aristocratic shade with the 'blue-blooded' ones of Spain. Opposite, in the full blaze of the brilliant, many-colored 'sol,' crimson fajas, gay fans perpetually in motion, bright red and yellow handkerchiefs, contrasted sharply with the clean white tunics of the British private. Here, side by side by some smart 'majo' with his peeled stick sat a grave Sawney in a kilt; there some leery gunner ogled the 'novia' of an aficionado, who was too much wrapped up in the 'funcion' to notice any poaching on his own preserves; water-carriers, fit students for John Philip, threaded the densely-packed throng, and sprucely-dressed soldiers of the Guardia Civil watched carefully over the public peace. The 'entrada' was, as usual, magnificent, and Tato's cloak, a present from her most catholic Majesty, quite superb. The pageantry and gaudy display, the dazzling *coup d'œil* of the ring as it first struck the observer with its glittering, heaving mass of colors, were splendid in the extreme. These, however, are but the tinsel robes which deck the skeleton." The *Chronicle* then proceeds to denounce this kind of amusement, out of consideration for the horses which take part in it, and which are almost sure to be disemboweled by the bulls. The following has been published as the programme of the amusements that will take place at Orduna on the occasion of the festival of Our Lady of Antigua: 7th inst.: Solemn afternoon service in the sanctuary; at night, dancing and illuminations in the square. 8th inst.: Solemn mass in the sanctuary, and a sermon will be preached by Mr. Gregory Montes, Presbytery of Madrid; in the afternoon four Navarre cows will be baited, three of them to death, by the company of M. Richina, the bull-fighter. There will be a young bull also for the amateurs to kill. In the evening, fireworks, illuminations, and dancing in the square. 9th inst.: The same festivities as the preceding day. This day the farmers of Arrastaria, near Orduna, will commend to the Virgin their coming crops. The Presbytery, Felix Herran, will preach. A bull-fight will follow. After the bull-fight there will be a romp under the trees by the banks of the Nervion. At night, crackers and sky-rockets. 10th inst.: Two Navarre cows will be baited and killed, and several young bulls will be run for the amusement of the amateurs. Fireworks at night."

Napoleon as a Translator and Historian.

Readers of the French Emperor's *Life of Cæsar*, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, ought to be on their guard as to the Imperial knowledge of Latin, and still more as to the Emperor's views of the privileges of a translator. The *Saturday Review* in two instances shows the ingenuity with which not only Cæsar, but Cicero also, is made to teach Napoleonism. In Cæsar's own account of his speech at Ravenna, the Latin of a certain passage stands as follows: "Quarum rerum illo tempore nihil factum, ne cogitatum quidem; nulla lex promulgata, non cum populo agi cœptum, nulla secessio facta." Now for the French: "D'ailleurs aucune loi n'a été promulguée, aucune proposition soumise à la sanction du peuple; *tout ce qui a été fait sans le peuple est illégitime.*" Here for the first time in "history" we have an indication of the genuine French *plebiscite*. Not one word of the phrase we have put in italics, it will be observed, is in the original; but by a most ingenious device, the simple reader is induced to believe that Cæsar actually announced this modern theory in words which were borrowed from him by the First Napoleon on his return from Elba, to which event we are quietly referred in a note. Cicero, again, is made to divide Roman society into the party of honest men and the party of villains, just as now every honest man in France is, as we know, an Imperialist. But what Cicero did say was precisely what Gen. Peel said lately in the House, that, politically speaking, "all men are liars." "Ego quos tu bonos esse dicas," writes Cicero to Atticus, "non intelligo; ipse nullos novi; sed ita, si ordines, bonorum quarimus; nam singulares sunt boni viri. Verum in dissensionibus ordines bonorum et genera quærenda sunt." The Emperor thus renders this important sentence: "Qu'entendez-vous par ces hommes du bon parti? Je n'en connais pas que je puisse nommer. J'en connais, si nous l'entendons de la classe entière des honnetes gens; car individuellement, dans le vrai sens du mot, ils sont rares; mais dans les dissensions civiles, c'est la cause des honnêtes gens qu'il faut chercher ou il est." The translation, in fact, is made directly to contradict the original. There is no such thing as an honest man in politics, say Cicero and the member for Huntingdon; though whether the gallant General would go on to denounce the Tories as a party, as Cicero goes on to denounce every class of Romans as classes, may perhaps be doubted. Such, at any rate, is the trustworthiness of the Emperor of the French.

Volcanoes.

In a letter addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Fouque, who visited Santorino at the time of the great volcanic eruptions, gives an account of various other places in Greece where similar disturbances occur. One of the most important is the crater of Methuna, mentioned by Strabo, and which had hitherto escaped the investigation of geologists. This place is rich in mineral springs, and one of them, M. Fouque says, is extremely rich in bicarbonate of potash, and evolves a considerable quantity of carbonic acid. Moreover, at the Solfatara of Sousaki, he has discovered a grotto of the same nature as the Grotta del Cane at Naples, where dogs are suffocated by the carbonic acid which occupies the lower stratum of the atmosphere, in accordance with the laws of gravity, while men, in consequence of their erect posture, escape its influence. The grotto of Sousaki is richer in carbonic acid than the Neapolitan one, and its evolution is owing to an old eruption of serpentine, the geological age of which our author thinks he can determine. In the Island of Milo he has found emanations of carbonic acid, in some instances mixed with hydrosulphuric acid. There are ten different points of the island where such emanations occur. One of them is accompanied with all the circumstances attending those of the Salinellas of Sicily. At four other points there is no evolution of gas, notwithstanding the high temperature he has ascertained in the air. All the various eruptions of Milo are not of the same geological period. The western region of the island is almost entirely volcanic, and there are much fewer rocks of ancient date than had been hitherto supposed. M. Foque has also measured the principal summits of the island, which will enable him to make a better map of the island than the existing ones. At Satorino the volcanic action continues; the detonations continue, and new points of activity have manifested themselves. Prof. Silvestri has also written to the academy to describe an earthquake which was felt throughout the eastern part of Sicily. There were two shocks, one lasting three seconds, and another five. All this confirms what had been said regarding the general volcanic activity at that time all over the northern region of the Mediterranean.

Retirement of Mr. Bohn the Publisher.

Mr. H. G. Bohn, the publisher and bookseller, has announced his approaching retirement from business. He has now reached three score years and ten. He comes of a remarkable family. His father was really an eminent bookseller; in fact, standing alone as a learned man of letters, and as the proprietor of the finest and largest bookselling establishment in London. The house of James Bohn was the resort of the scholars, wits and university magnates of his time, and four sons (of whom Henry George is the oldest,) were brought up, as it were, in an atmosphere of classic learning. Porson, Dr. Parr, George Burges (a man who could talk ancient Greek fluently!) and many of the most eminent critics of the past century, were frequent visitors to the magnificent bookselling emporium in Henrietta-street. Mr. H. G. Bohn, whose name is so familiar to the public, has done immense service to his country in the issue of cheap and good literature. His series of "libraries" alone number six hundred volumes; he has personally edited many works, translated those of Schiller, and scattered broadcast throughout most of the books he has published evidences of his extensive learning. Antiquarians know and esteem him as an antiquary; florists admit that he has the finest collection of roses in the world; and the disciples of Izaak Walton know full well that no better or

more skillful hand could land a trout than that of the editor of *Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler.*

Change of Fortune.

The French correspondent in *Land and Water* relates the following "Incidents of Count BISMARCK's life:" In 1841 BISMARCK was twenty-six years old, and had just passed his civil service examination. He went to the chief of his department, and was told to wait in the anteroom. At the end of half an hour he exhibited symptoms of great irritation; three-quarters of an hour passed, and he pulled off his gloves and tore them up. When he had waited an hour and a half he got up, and was leaving the room, when the gentleman he had been waiting for opened the door and asked him what he required. "Sir, an hour and a half I wished to speak with you, but desire to do so no longer." And young BISMARCK went away. Twenty-two years later OTTO EDWARD LEOPOLD DE BISMARCK was First Minister, and paid an official visit to a certain Prefect. The Minister was shown into his apartments by the Prefect, and was about to retire. "Well, Sir," said the Count, "you must acknowledge that life is full of curious chances." "What does your Excellency mean?" "I mean that it is now twenty-three years since I saw you, and you are very little changed." "I beg your Excellency's pardon, but I don't remember." "How?" said M. DE BISMARCK, laughing; "don't you remember a young man who was rather impertinent to you when you were head of a department?" The Prefect became red, green and pale, but the Count gave him his hand, and no more was said of the matter.

A MONSTER AQUARIUM.—None of your readers who have paid a visit to Paris within the last few years can have failed to notice the splendid *boucherie* of M. DUVAL, which astonishes all passers by, and many I am sure have relished one of those delicious cups of hot soup which the same individual sells in those numerous *établissements de bouillon* he has created in the most frequented places of the metropolis. M. DUVAL, not satisfied with the reputation he has acquired as a first-rate butcher and *restaurateur*, is now in a fair way of making his name famous as a zoologist. This enterprising capitalist is now constructing on the Boulevard Montmartre a monster aquarium, in comparison to which the elegant construction erected in the Jardin d'Acclimatation by our gifted countryman, ALFRED LLOYD is a mere baby, and that of the London Zoological Gardens, of which poor MITCHELL was so proud, a toy. The whole of the ground floor of the Hotel Frascati teems with architects, masons and decorators. A submarine cavern, which will present the appearance of being entirely hollowed by the action of the sea out of solid rock, is rapidly progressing toward completion. Tons of sea water have arrived, and among the rare amphibious animals and fish which are to inhabit this small ocean are a pair of fish-tailed walrus and some bright gold-colored cyprinus, sent from China, several couple of phoca, ursine seal, and sea calves. We are promised a whale, but he is not to measure more than 15 feet, as there is no room for a bigger one. He was captured in Baffin's Bay by Capt. NEWTON, of Baltimore, and by him transferred to a reservoir in Boston. Thence he was shipped on board the *Mormon*, in a tank of sea water, for France. The supply was so arranged that the water flowed in at one end and out at the opposite side, whence, by a rotary machine, it was propelled back to the upper end. Thus the water was kept in a fresh state, and never required to be renewed.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Star.*

RURAL HOSPITALS.—A few months ago a peasant named BLUMAUER, at Gros-Raming, in Upper Austria, died, leaving his two daughters a fortune of £200,000. The property consisted chiefly of twenty-seven pieces of land, thirteen blacksmiths' shops, and about 40,000 acres of forest. He had not amassed these large possessions in a miserly spirit, but had built, at his own expense, a hospital for the sick, and he declared in his will that his debtors, who owed him 48,000 florins, (nearly £5,000,) were entirely released from their obligations. The example set by this honest peasant well deserves to be imitated. His charity was not the result of caprice, nor mingled with social injustice. He bequeathed to his children the goods to which they had a natural claim, he evinced his general benevolence by kindness to them who owed him money, and he had during his lifetime especial care of the poor and afflicted. We need such benefactors here in England, and particularly in the country. Hospitals in the centres of industry are numerous, furnished with every appliance modern science can devise; and infirmaries for specific diseases are not wanting amid teeming populations. An enormous mass of suffering is relieved in cities; an untold amount of health and happiness is regained. The miseries and consolations of life are nowhere seen in closer and more striking connection than in walking the wards of a hospital; but the more valuable such institutions prove in the town the louder is the call for their extension to the village.—*London Review.*

MARSHAL VAILLANT AND HIS DOG.—Marshal VAILLANT keeps a dog. We shall probably have a history of it before long from the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, as the dog bites all people who come too near the Minister of the Imperial Household. But meanwhile some pamphleteer has urged the extinction of the canine race, and has sent a copy of his pamphlet to the Marshal. At once the Marshal and the dog reply in an indignant letter, to which the Marshal contributes the French and the dog the Latin. The Marshal pleads for the dog of Ulysses, and the dog of Tobias, and the dog of St. Roch, all of whom one would have supposed had died of old age, though we know that the dog of Montargis still survives on the stage. If arguments were needed in favor of the canine race, the Marshal has not supplied them; but his answer to the misocynist is none the less triumphant. He hands over the pamphlet to his faithful companion, and tells the writer that, when they meet, he will take off "Brusca's" muzzle, and draw a vail over the consequences. We congratulate the Marshal on having a friend on whom he can rely so implicitly, and we hope that when he is translated to that equal sky his faithful dog will bear him company.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE HUNGARIAN HUSSAR AND HIS HORSE—Speaking of the excellence of the Hungarian Hussars, a correspondent says that their perfection of the "machine" arises from the singular attachment between man and beast, which makes the former almost ready to starve himself to keep the other in condition, and makes the latter never show fatigue while he bears the beloved master. Old RADETSKI, in Italy, once addressed a Hungarian regiment rather famous for too much freedom in their foraging. "If," said the venerable hero, "any man steals for himself or for his horse, I shall have him hanged by the neck!" A soldier advanced his horse a pace to the front, and saluting, said to the astonished Marshal, "May I speak, Sir?" "Yes." "Then, Sir, I want to say if rations are short, I can starve myself, and not steal. But" (and here tears filled his eyes, and his manly voice grew husky,) "if the hair that covered my father's head were grass, and my poor horse were hungry, I swear that I'd steal every hair that grew there." "Put that man in arrest" said the old warrior aloud to the Colonel of the regiment, who was on horseback at his side; and, added he, in a lower tone, "let him out to-morrow, and give him these twenty florins from me."

THE JOHANNISBERG VINTAGE.—The Paris *Presse* conveys sad tidings to *messieurs les gourmets*. Their cellars have remarkably little chance of receiving a fresh supply of Johannisberg this year; and Prince DE METTERNICH, ambassador though he be, will be considerably out of pocket. His old castle has often been subject to the vicissitudes of war. In 1109 it was an old convent. A margrave of Brandenburg burnt it some centuries later, "pour son bon plaisir." In 1720 the abbot of Fulda purchased the estate and built a castle. Being a jolly old friar, it struck him that it would be pleasant to make his own wine; accordingly, he planted vines in all directions, and presently sold 1,350 bottles at 27 francs per bottle, (£1 1s. 10d.) In 1802, WILLIAM, King of Holland, bought the castle. NAPOLEON I. appropriated it, and presented it to the Duke DE VALMY, in 1805. The father of its present proprietor, the mighty diplomatist Prince DE METTERNICH, bought it from KELLERMANN in 1813, and left it to his son, the present Austrian Ambassador to the Tuileries.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The French Lloyd publishes annually the *Registre Veritas*, an alphabetical list of most vessels afloat, with their description, &c., for insurance purposes, with a return of the disasters which have taken place during the foregoing year at sea. Nine pages, divided by ruled lines as though for an ordinary account, contain this statistic of death. Not a single comment is made. Simply the name of the vessel, that of the captain, her tonnage, the country to which she belonged, the port whence she sailed, and that to which she was on her way, and lastly the cause of her loss are inscribed in separate columns—thus, "run down," "wrecked," "sunk," "lost," are the terse and concise terms in which horrors more frightful than the pen of any dramatist has ever portrayed are entered in this business-like register. From the 1st January to the 31st May, 1,366 vessels are inscribed as utterly lost. The month of May alone has 230, of which 91 were English, 41 American, and 17 French.

A MONSTER WORK OF ART.—The famous vase of Amathonte reached Paris last evening, and is now on board the flat-bottomed boat *La Truite*, which conveyed it from Havre. Although the weight of this monster work of art is not less than 15,000 kilogrammes, (33,060 lbs. English,) it is hoped that its landing may be effected by means of one of the cranes used on the Quai d'Orsay to raise blocks of stone. The technical term for vase in ceramic language is "a crater." Its circumference is enormous—the diameter being 3m. 5c., (9 ft. 10 in.,) and the height 2m. 25c., (6 ft. 6 in.) It has been sculptured out of a single block. I need not repeat the details I gave on its being first discovered by M. VOGUE at the summit of a hill 1,500 feet in height, and in a piece of ground over which are scattered the ruins of the Amathonte, twenty-five miles south of Lamala.—*Paris (June 20) Correspondence of the London Star.*

ILLNESS OF COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT—I regret to state that Count DE MONTALEMBERT is in a most alarming condition. The *calculi* for which he was recently operated upon are said to be re-forming. He had become so thin that his most intimate friends would scarcely recognize him. He lies upon a hospital water bed at his residence in the Rue de Bac. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, whose hotel is near M. DE MONTALEMBERT's house, has considerately suspended the repairs going on there in order that the patient may not be disturbed by the noise of the workmen. The Bishop of Orleans, (Mgr. DUPANLOUP,) a friend of thirty years' standing, is one of the very few persons who have been allowed to see the Count since his illness.—*Paris (June 18) Correspondence of the London Star.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PARIS WORKMEN.—The warlike sympathies of the Parisian population are said to be considerably on the wane. An incident which occurred during His Majesty's last visit to the Champ de Mars would tend to corroborate this statement. The Emperor was standing, surrounded by hundreds of workmen, inspecting the progress of the buildings, when a sudden cry of "*Vive la paix!*" resounded from all sides. LOUIS NAPOLEON then addressed a few words to the men, recommending them to go on quietly with their work, adding the assurance that the erection of the Exhibition Palace would not be put a stop to by political events, and that, whatever might occur, the Exhibition would be opened at the appointed time. This *viva voce* announcement of His Majesty was received with loud and continued cheering.

Foreign Items.

The following tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. CARLYLE by her bereaved husband has been by his order inscribed on a small tablet of plain white marble, which is to be placed beneath a stone which records the death of her parents at Haddington: "Here likewise now rests JANE WELSH CARLYLE, spouse of THOMAS CARLYLE, Chelsea, London. She was born at Haddington, 14th July, 1801; only child of the above JOHN WELSH and of GRACE WELSH, Caplegell, Dumfriesshire, his wife. In her bright existence she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worthy that he did or attempted. She died at London, 21st April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life as if gone out.

A letter from the Prussian headquarters says that the cheerful good nature, ready obedience, and extreme sobriety of the soldiers strike every one upon first sight, while but a slight acquaintance shows them to be possessed of an endurance of fatigue and a power of making long marches on dusty roads and in hot weather which are quite surprising. With ranks closed up and without loss of interval, they trudge along even under the June sun at a rate which most men unincumbered and walking singly could hardly hope to keep up for any distance.

A New South Wales paper says:—"A sea monster has been caught in Bateman's Bay. It resembles a huge turtle, having four large flippers. It is covered with a bony shield, extending from one extremity to the other, broad and hard at the anterior part, and graduating with softer consistency to a point at the posterior end. This osseous covering has five prominent ridges extending longitudinally over its surface. The head and neck resemble those of a tortoise. It weighs 15 cwt., and is 13 feet long."

CHAMPAGNE.—Some French statistics give the subjoined details. Thirty million bottles of champagne annually sold are thus distributed: Africa consumes but 100,000 of these; Spain and Portugal, 300,000; Italy, 400,000; Belgium, 500,000; Holland as much; Germany, 1,500,000; Russia, 2,000,000: France, 2,500,000; thirsty England, 5,000,000; India. ditto; and North American, 10,000,000 bottles. These figures refer to the consumption of wine really grown in the champagne countries.

We read in the *Diritto* of the 19th: "Miss GRANT, a relative of the gallant American general, has presented to GARIBALDI, through an officer of the 1st Regiment, the sum of one thousand francs, to be distributed to the most necessitous volunteers. Such a generous act is a proof that this amiable lady is in every respect worthy of her illustrious family, and it deserves to be mentioned with profound gratitude."

Cardinal ANTONELLI, who has been seriously ill, has almost recovered, and takes frequent carriage exercise in Rome. The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Cardinal ANTONELLI's illness is attributed to his losses through the bank failures in London. These losses are estimated at a million crowns.

Old Field-Marshal WRANGEL, who commanded the Prussian army at the beginning of the late Schleswig campaign, and has since been relieved from all active duty, has left for the front, to die, as he said, on horseback. The Field-Marshal is an octogenarian, who fought in many a battle against NAPOLEON I.

Baron ROTHSCHILD long since removed all the valuables from his chateau across the Rhine, and this example is now being extensively followed by landlords in Prussia, Germany, Austria and Italy.

The gaming tables at Wiesbaden are shut up in consequence of the Prussian invasion. Numbers of the *habitués* of the German watering places are flocking to Paris.

The Emperor of the French has subscribed 500,000f. to an institution to be formed in France for the encouragement of the principles of cooperation among the working-classes.

The *Opinione* of Florence says that the Duke of Chartres, son of the late Duke of Orleans, has enlisted in the regular Italian army, to take part in the war.

EUROPE.

Austria and Prussia—A Reply to "Anchor's" Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Anchor" in to-day's TIMES comes valiantly to the defence of Prussia and Italy against Austria. The picture he gives of the social and political condition of Austria is dark and black indeed, and of Prussia he paints a portraiture as pleasing and delightful as language can make it. I have no concern with "Anchor's" preconceived opinions and prejudices. They belong probably to his individuality and will not decide the great historical questions now at issue. But his allegations and charges against the one and his high laudations and praises of the other are matters to be guaged by the facts and truth of history and a sorry appearance do they make when so probed.

Fine phrases and nicely turned periods are all very well in their sphere, and so are comparisons and parallels of historic events, when they fit and are appropriate. But a loose jingle of words does never convey conviction, and the throwing together of the most dissimilar occurrences shows only the inconsiderate enthusiasm of the advocate and proves nothing for his cause.

"Anchor" quotes an old saying, "Salvation cames from the North," proceeds then to the motto of, I believe, "the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont," that "mountaineers always will be free," says then that "from the mountains of Piedmont liberty descended for the regeneration of the Italian Peninsula and *from the northern Provinces of Germany religious and political regeneration advanced southward for the regeneration of the Teutonic family.*" He then bombastically continues: "Under PHILIP and ALEXANDER *the people of the highlands of Macedonia swept southward for the manly revival of their Grecian affiliations.* The Prussians have been often styled the "Macedonians of the German Fatherland."

All this sound grands. It proposes to overwhelm the reader with the appearance of deep research and full comprehension of the philosophy of history. But what is there really behind it? "Sound and fury, signifying nothing." Pray tell us, where are the "Highlands" of Prussia, where do dwell the Prussian "mountaineers" that "always will be free?" On the sandy desert around the Spree and Berlin! Does he include Hanover in the "North" where "salvation" is to come from, and had he in his mind the "Haidschnucken" of the "Luneburger Haide?" Does he not know that nearly all the mountainous districts of Germany are to the south of Prussia proper, in Thuringia, Franconia, &c.? Are not the true "mountaineers" of Germany the Tyrolese, and are not they in Austria?

But a parallel must be got somewhere for the present "raid" of Prussia against central and lower Germany, and "Anchor" finds it in the time of PHILIP and ALEXANDER, when "the people of the Highlands of Macedonia swept southward," &c. The kingly ambition of PHILIP to extinguish the independence and autonomy of the Greek Republics is here tacitly commended, and the passionate and patriotic opposition of DEMOSTHENES against the absorption by force of Hellas and the Peloponnesus into Macedon must, of course, in the mind of "Anchor," be as reprehensible as the opposition of Austria and Germany to-day to the plans of Prussian aggrandizement. If FREDERICK the Great can be likened to PHILIP, why, it becomes easy to make an ALEXANDER of BISMARCK! Truly has it been said, that from the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one short step. But will not "Anchor" tell us what great and lasting benefits the Greeks received through this "manly revival" by the Macedonians of their "Grecian affiliations?" The death of their liberty and independence was the price they had to pay for their "affiliation," and if "Anchor" thinks that worthy of praise, I quarrel not with his taste.

"The Croat of to-day, the soldier of the military frontier, is not a whit better than the Croat and the Pandour of a century since. He is a disciplined savage—the merest tool of interested religious and military bigots." What frightful visions of terrible modern Von der Trenks must have flirted across the mind of "Anchor" when he wrote this. But he is unjust. He uses this phrase to describe the condition of Austria, and to that use it is essentially inadmissible. Just as unjust would it be to throw the whole people of Prussia into the same scale with the bigoted and thick-skulled Pomeranians. Austria has advanced on the high road of civilization as fast and as far as any other country under similar circumstances could have done. Her universities are second to none in Germany. In practical sciences, such as medicine and surgery, the University of Vienna takes precedence of all others. It is only one man in Berlin, the great oculist, Dr. GRAEVE, and one man at Munich, the great chemist LIEBIG, who take higher rank in their specific branches. The art of printing has nowhere in the world reached to such perfection as in the Austrian Imperial Printing Establishment, and the science of languages, ancient and modern, is nowhere so thoroughly cultivated as at Vienna, under the leadership of HAMMER-PURGSTALL. But the Austrian people are charged by "Anchor" with being "slaves," and the nobility "privileged slaves;" free in nothing but in the power of tramping upon those below them. This assertion is utterly unfounded. The whole civic history of Prussia for the last hundred years does not show as many men from the lowest ranks of the people risen to the highest honors in the State as that of Austria within the last fifty. A Finance Minister for twenty-five years, even under METTERNICH's *régime*, was the son of a Bohemian peasant. The chief of the Foreign Department, a position next in authority to METTERNICH, was the son of a Hungarian hatter. SCHEERLING, late Minister of the Interior, was a poor barrister, and of Jewish descent. BACH was a lawyer, and BRUCH a merchant. ZOEDENYI, Aulic councilor for Hungary, was, in his youth, a cowherd. These are but few that recur now to my mind. In Prussia no one who does not belong to some noble family can ever rise to high governmental office. Even VON DER HEYDT, recalled again as Finance Minister, is of "noble blood," though interested in manufacturing at Elberfeld. There is no aristocracy in the world so despicable in its pretensions, so haughty in its demeanor, and so oppressive toward the people as the Prussian. The only aristocracy that has any claim to resemblance with the Prussian is that of Russia.

There are large portions of the Prussian people highly intelligent, cultivated and freedom-loving. I gladly admit that. But "Anchor" must know that it is this very portion of the people that has been in constant political war for the last ten years with their rulers; that it is they who most strenuously oppose the present war on the part of Prussia, and that it is only the aristocracy, supported by the fanatical, bigoted, and, as I have termed them, thick-skulled Pomeranians who favor it.

The present alliance between Italy and Prussia is a most unnatural one, and may bear bitter fruits. Public sentiment throughout Europe and America is wishing for a free and united Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic; and that Italy should have availed herself of the conflict between Austria and Prussia, threatened by the unjust aggressive policy of BISMARCK, was but natural. But the principle: *Si Dii non juverint, Acheronta movebo*—If the Gods will not help, I'll move Hell to my aid—is seldom good policy, and Italy may yet have cause to regret its too close embrace of the Pomeranian Macchiavelli, BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN. TANNO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 6, 1866.

GEORGIA.

The President and the Constitutional Amendment—What the People Say and Think of it—The Craven Book, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The President's announcement of his opinion as to the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the States which are represented in Congress, and submitted to the State Legislatures without Executive sanction, has evidently revived political discussion, and given fresh zest to the "What next?" inquiries which were made in the earlier part of the year, before the eels became used to being skinned by the Central Directory. I happened to meet a great number of lawyers during the last fortnight at Milledgeville, and the President's Message naturally gave rise to much conversation on this and other subjects, connected with the present and future condition of the country. All shades of *ante-bellum, pendente bello* and *post bellum* opinions were ably represented. Fire-eaters, Coöperationists and Anti-Secessionists, "rebels" and Union men, ex-rebels and unquestionable loyalists, were present, and all had something to say about the Amendment, the President, the Congress, and the state of the Republic. All, no matter what their antecedents, praised the President's Message as the firm, unyielding act of an honest custodian of the liberties of the people, and as the plain, unanswerable exposition of constitutional truth. All condemned the manner of submitting the proposed change in the organic law for popular ratification, as an act of usurpation as dangerous as it is offensive; and all agreed that it was no more incumbent on the States to consider the joint resolution of the 13th inst., than it would be for them to deliberate on a set of resolutions adopted by a meeting at Yonkers or Morrisania. In the first place, an amendment to the Constitution passed by a portion of the Congress of the United States, with the Senators and representatives of eleven States excluded from their seats, in defiance of the constitutional right of each State to be represented in the Senate by two Senators, and in the House by as many representatives as her population entitles her to have, is considered null and void, inasmuch as it is passed in manifest violation of the fifth article of the Constitution, and of the spirit of the whole instrument.

Secondly, The submission of the so-called resolution to the States without being approved by the Executive, or being disapproved without being repassed by two-thirds of both Houses, as in the case of a bill, being a palpable violation of art. 1, sec. 7 of the Constitution, deprived it of all legal force and effect. Thus much as to the form. But were it framed, passed, approved and submitted with the most scrupulous regard to every legal requirement, it will not receive support from any class in this section. Its substance is more odious than its form. Indeed, its defects in the latter particular are regarded as fortunate, because it relieves the Governors and the Legislatures from considering the resolution at all. It is distasteful because it is the crowing of the victor over the conquered, and a pretty loud crow, too. It is insulting to everybody because it compels the people not only to eat the dirt presented to them, but requires them to say they like it; and it is especially odious in that it requires the people to brand as traitors and felons, with their own hands, the men they respect and trust most, who are unconvicted of any crime, and whose imputed offence consists in having done what the people required them to do.

Thus reasons everybody you meet. I give you the opinion of the public as I hear it expressed, so that you can form a judgment for yourself as to the probable action of the State of Georgia on the reconstruction plan of the Committee of Fifteen.

On more than one occasion I have pointed out the lamentable disunion tendencies of the punishment policy of the Radicals, and how their hands have increased in height and breadth and depth the barrier of separation between the two sections. "If the only objection to the amendment were the clause disfranchising forever the prominent men in all the States until whitewashed by a two-thirds vote of Congress," remarked a staunch Union man to me a couple of days ago, "and were the balance all that we could desire in conciliation and justice, the people ought to spurn it as they would any other degrading and dishonorable proposition. I was opposed to the war from the beginning; I did everything in my power to prevent it; and to the last, I thought our people were wrong. But, Sir, my opinion has been much changed of late. There is not an act of the Radicals which does not tend to vindicate secession and justify the revolution that followed." This gentleman is a member of the Legislature, is a very moderate man, and during the war was suspected of being rather inclined to "toryism." *Ex uno disce omnes.* If these are the sentiments of moderate men—Union men—what must be those of men whose whole life has been passed in sectional strife, and who regarded the war as the inevitable logical result of all they had learned and practiced from their infancy downward?

It is thought that Gov. JENKINS will not submit the resolutions to the Legislature at all, but if he should, depend on it, Georgia's "No" will be as loud as the unanimous voice of her General Assembly can make it.

Dr. CRAVEN's recently-published book on the prison life of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been widely read, the newspapers having devoted whole sides of their daily issues to its republication. The disclosures it makes have not tended to conciliation and harmony. During the war, Mr. DAVIS had many bitter and vindictive enemies in every State in the South, and in no State were they more numerous than in this, JOE BROWN being the chief. This animosity has been gradually disappearing during the last year, and giving way to compassion and admiration. Surgeon COOPER's report, Judge UNDERWOOD's misconduct and charge to the Grand Jury, and Dr. CRAVEN's book have effaced the last vestiges of hostile feeling, and made the fallen President a popular idol. CRAVEN will make a good sum out of the sale of his book in the South. Every one buys it.

"Commencement Week" at the University of Georgia opens to-morrow. All the world and his wife and daughters congregate here from every part of Georgia during that week. The most prominent men of the State are trustees, and they always come in large numbers, and the citizens put on their best bib and tucker, open their doors wide to their friends, and make "commencement" a regular jubilee For four years this festival was a thing hoped for, but not seen. Its revival is looked for with much pleasurable anticipation by both visitors and inhabitants in this quiet, pretty little town, or rather this aggregate of handsome country residences, scattered over an area of seven or eight miles in circumference.

The University is not an imposing looking building. It is made up of a number of brick houses, not unlike barracks, very much defaced and out of repair, situated in what used to be an inclosed space of about forty acres. During the war the buildings were used as hospitals for troops, and for several months after the surrender United States troops occupied them as barracks. QUONDAM.

EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN IN GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Interior Court—Address of Judge Bothwell—Response of Colored Speakers.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 30.

A meeting of the Inferior Court was held yesterday, to consider the subject of establishing schools for freedmen. A large delegation of freedmen were in attendance.

Judge BOTHWELL addressed them in his plain but effective manner, stating the views of the Court. The Court had had the matter of establishing free schools for the freedmen under consideration for the past three months, but owing to an exhausted treasury were unable to do anything. The law only authorized the Inferior Court and the Ordinary to establish schools for poor white children. But it is presumed that the next Legislature will so amend the law as to permit them to exercise the power to establish free schools for freedmen. Taxes would soon be collected, which would enable the Court to extend some aid. They, the freedmen, had been invited to meet with the Court and consult together. The Court was unwilling to thrust its aid upon them if they did not desire it. The Court wished to cultivate most kindly feelings between the two races, and in order to do this it was necessary for all distrust and prejudice to be removed. He called upon them to say whether they would willingly receive the aid. The Court did not wish them to discard Northern teachers, but their proposition was to establish schools in the county for the education of colored children under the same laws and regulations which govern white children, and ask the coöperation of the colored inhabitants in carrying out the project.

Speeches were made in response to Judge BOTHWELL by LEWIS CARTER, HENRY WATTS, ROBERT A. HARPER, KENT, and others. Several of the speeches seemed opposed to the project on the ground that they were too poor to pay the tax which would of necessity be imposed to support the schools, and because their Northern friends had agreed to teach their children for the ensuing four years free gratis. These Northern missionaries had stated that it cost $700 per month to support these free schools, but that there was money enough in the North to sustain them. These teachers came out here and taught their children and won their esteem and confidence. Hence, a portion of them had promised to send to them on their return in the Fall, and they must stand to their word. They thought, too, it would not work well to have the two separate systems at work at the same time.

The speech of ROBERT A. HARPER was conciliatory in its tone, and sensible. He was for accepting the proposition of the Inferior Court. While he believed in maintaining their pledge to the Northern teachers, he could see no reason for rejecting the proposition. It was but the beginning of a new era in the history of Georgia, and he trusted it would culminate in establishing perfect harmony and concord between the two races. Both had many prejudices to overcome, and much to learn, but time would effect wonders. The way to secure this was to banish distrust and discard prejudice. The proposition was a generous one, and reflected honor upon the wisdom and sagacity of those who proffered it.

KENT thought it was a good move, and would have a beneficial influence all over the State. He thought it advisable for the Court to admit *colored* teachers who, after examination, had been found competent to teach in these schools.

Hon. JAMES T. GARDINER, the Mayor of the city, who is also a member of the Court, addressed the delegation of freedmen in his graceful and pleasing style. He was listened to with profound attention. He told them that the people of the South had been born and raised up with them, and expected to die with them. Their interests were identical. A kind feeling should exist between them, and those who would sow the seed of discord among us should be exciled at once. There was no reason, no necessity, not the remotest foundation for them to be arrayed against each other. The Court proposed to open these schools for their benefit. They had not the means of erecting school houses now, but would at some future time. Hence, temporary places of teaching might be secured at churches or elsewhere. But in vain may the Court establish these schools, if you fail to coöperate with them. The Court will not employ any but the best of teachers, nor any who will deal unjustly with your children on account of their color. The Court is willing to do its whole duty by you, if you will coöperate with them in the work, discountenance all those who engender animosity between the two races, and let harmony and peace prevail.

Upon consultation, the delegates asked time to consider the matter, and when they arrived at a conclusion, to notify the Court of their action, which was granted; when, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Order by Gen. Sickles—Interesting Correspondence with Gov. Orr Regarding the Rights of Persons of Color.

From the Charleston Courier.

The following order from Gen. D. E. SICKLES, commanding this department, and correspondence between that official and the Executive and Chief-Justice of this State, will be of interest to our readers. We forbear comment at present:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * * *

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CAROLINAS, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 26, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19.—I. All white persons in military custody, in the State of South Carolina, charged with felonies or misdemeanors, will be turned over to the civil authorities of the United States, or of the State, for trial, according to the nature and character of the offence charged, and of the jurisdiction of the Court having legal cognizance of the offence.

II. When white persons and persons of color are charged as principals, accessories or accomplices, in any offence, the accused will be retained in custody, and the case, with the evidence, reported to these headquarters for instructions.

III. Post Commanders making arrests of civilians for offences other than those triable by Provost Courts, will examine the complainant and his witnesses under oath, together with any witnesses proffered by the accused; such testimony, with the statement of the accused, if he desires to be heard, shall be reduced to writing, and forwarded to the headquarters of the Military Commandant of the State, with a report of the action of the Post Commander and his remarks upon the case.

IV. The refusal or neglect of any civil officer to perform an official act, property required of him, by an aggrieved party seeking redress in the civil tribunals, whereby a failure of justice ensues in the prosecution of the class of offenders remitted to the civil jurisdiction by this order, will be promptly reported by any officer cognizant of the same.

V. In publishing the subjoined correspondence, for the information and guidance of all concerned, the Major-General Commanding desires to impress the troops with the sentiments of respect and deference for the civil authority that influence his own action in coöperation with the Executive of the State, so that tranquillity may be secured by the means and agencies most congenial to the people. To this end, he solicits the aid of all good citizens in repressing conduct tending to disturb public order; and he trusts that it will not be long before it may be truly said that no offence against the peace, and no injury to the person or property of even the humblest inhabitant may be committed with impunity in the State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CAROLINAS, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6, 1866.

His Excellency James L. Orr, Governor of the State of South Carolina:

SIR: Your communication, dated at Columbia, S. C., May 11th ult., received during my absence from the State, was placed in my hands on my return on Friday last, and I have given the earliest consideration to the important questions therein presented.

Feeling interested in whatever concerns the exercise by the State of those functions of domestic government that, conformably to our political system, ought to proceed from the constitutional authorities of the State, and desiring to promote the restoration of civil government in South Carolina, I avail myself of this opportunity to solicit an expression of the opinion of the Executive and the Judiciary of the State on certain legal questions, upon which my action in regard to the trial of persons in the custody of the military authorities must depend.

I desire to know whether the Courts of South Carolina can entertain jurisdiction of the following cases, viz.:

1. Criminal proceedings against persons for offences affecting the persons, property or other civil rights of persons of color, as such civil rights are defined and established by the recent act of Congress known as the "Civil Rights Bill," and by the laws of the State not inconsistent therewith.

2. Whether, in the administration of justice in South Carolina, the laws relating to the rights of persons and property and the remedies for injuries are the same, as regards the definition of offences, the mode of arrest, indictment and trial, and as to the nature and character of the proofs admissible, without distinction or difference as to the color of the parties or their witnesses.

3. Whether persons of color are competent to testify before Grand Juries and Magistrates in the character of complainants in criminal cases, as well as witnesses therein.

4. Whether the pains and penalties imposed by the laws of the State are identical for offences committed by white persons and persons of color.

I have also to request that your Excellency will designate the capital felonies on the trial of which, when committed by white persons against the right and property of persons of color, the testimony of persons of color is entitled to be received under sections 29 and 30 of the Act to establish District Courts.

The Court of Appeals having adjourned for the term, and preferring to avoid the delay of a more formal communication through your Excellency, I applied, through Lieut.-Col. WILLARD, to his Honor the Chief Justice, in the hope of finding him already prepared to inform me of the views of the Court on the subject in general; but I learn from the Chief-Justice that the Judges of the Court of Appeals have not been in consultation upon any question affecting the operation of the code, beyond the opinion communicated by your Excellency in relation to the competency of negro testimony in the trial of a person indicted for a capital felony.

The Chief Justice was kind enough to approve the course I have adopted of addressing the Court through your Excellency.

Upon receipt of the information now respectfully solicited, I shall have the honor to reply definitely to your Excellency's communication of the 11th ult.

Very respectfully,

D. F. SICKLES, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

OFFICIAL COPY:

(Signed.) O. H. HART, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. A. Gen.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, June 19, 1866.

GENERAL: I inclose you herewith a communication from Chief-Justice DUNKIN, addressed to me in reply to interrogatories propounded to him by you through me. You will observe that he has not answered all your inquiries, because he did not wish to express an opinion without full argument and consideration upon some of the points raised.

His answers, however, meet fully all the doubts that have arisen, first as to the right of persons of color to initiate prosecutions before Magistrates and give evidence before Grand Juries, as well as to testify on the trial of cases of felony, committed by a white person against the person or property of colored persons; and, second, that white persons are indictable and triable in the Superior Courts for an assault and battery on the person of a freedman, and that such freedmen are competent witnesses in all such trials.

These points having now been definitely settled, and ample security under State laws and civil tribunals existing, to secure the persons and property of colored persons in these two classes of offences, I earnestly hope that you will find no further obstacle in the way of turning over all prisoners in custody of the military authorities to the civil tribunals of this State for trial, charged with felony or an assault and battery upon the person of a freedman.

If you decide to transfer them to the civil courts, I request that you will transmit to me all the evidence implicating the parties charged, so that it may be placed in the hands of the State Solicitors in their respective circuits, to be used on the trials.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMEL L. ORR,

Governor of South Carolina.

Official copy.

G. H. HART, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. A. Gen.

CHARLESTON, June 19, 1866.

SIR: My reply to the inquiries propounded by Your Excellency is briefly thus:

The Court of General Sessions had always cognizance of offences committed by white persons against the persons or property of persons of color. In the case of State *vs.* Hill (2 Spur. 150,) which was an indictment against a white person for assault and battery on a free person of color, it was not only so ruled, but recognized as well settled by law for more than half a century.

The District Court of December, 1865, not having been put in operation, I suppose the general jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions remains, and I understand that such has been the ruling of the Circuit Judges in reference to cases of bastardy and vagrancy which have come before them.

The thirtieth section, act of 1865, provides that in every case, civil and criminal, in which a person of color is a party, or which affects the person or property of a person of color, persons of color shall be competent witnesses. It is a remedial statute, and must be construed in reference to its object. My opinion is that persons of color are competent to testify before Grand Juries and Magistrates in criminal cases, touching the persons or property of persons of color. With great respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. DUNKIN.

His Excellency JAMES L. ORR.

Headquarters District of the Carolinas, Columbia, S. C., June 26, 1866,

Official:

(Signed) O. H. HART, Brevet Brig. and A. A. G.

By Command Major Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

(Signed) O. H. HART, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

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All officers in this Command will comply at once with the provisions of the above order.

By Command of Brevet Major-Gen. R. K. SCOTT.

H. W. SMITH, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

THE WILL OF GEN. CASS.

An Abstract of all its Important Bequests and Provisions.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The last will and testament of the late Gen. CASS has been filed in the Probate office of Wayne County, and we give a carefully-prepared abstract of its provisions. The will is dated October 17, 1864, and the testator's signature is witnessed by GEORGE LANDON and CORNELIUS COLLINS:

1. The will appoints LEWIS CASS, Jr., son of the testator, to be executor; and in case of his declining, or otherwise failing to act, then HENRY LEDYARD, son-in-law, is to be executor.

2. The great bulk of the testator's property he bequeaths in equal fourth parts to his children, LEWIS CASS, Jr., MARY S. CANFIELD, ISABELLA VON LIMBURG, wife of ROEST VON LIMBURG, and MATILDA LEDYARD, wife of HENRY LEDYARD, and to their heirs and assigns forever. Mrs. CANFIELD, however, is to receive at an appraisement $10,000 less than its actual value the property "bounded northerly by Fort-street, in the City of Detroit, westerly by Fifth-street, in said city, extended to the line established by the Common Council for the terminus of docks, southerly by the said line, and easterly by the eastern boundary of the property purchased by T. STEWART."

2. All the furniture belonging to the testator in Mrs. CANFIELD's house, with the horses and carriage, sleigh and harness, is given to her. The testator says;

"I bequeath to HENRY LEDYARD the portraits of LOUIS PHILLIPPE and of M. GUIZOT, and to M. VON LIMBURG my gold-headed cane sent me from California, and to my son my gold-headed cane sent me from Baltimore, and to my grandson, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, the watch I wear. There are in the rooms I occupy sundry works of art belonging to my son, which he will take on my decease."

4. To Mrs. CANFIELD is bequeated a small portion of the northeastern back concession of the Cass farm, which is claimed and possessed by the heirs of Gen. JOHN R. WILLIAMS and Major JONATHAN KEARSLEY. But the testator expresses his unwillingness that there should be any legal dispute between his heirs and the heirs of his two friends above mentioned. The testator says:

"In conjunction with the Messrs. C. I. & E. C. WALKER, I have opened a track for the continuation of Cass-avenue from the Holden-road to the northeast boundary of the Messrs. WALKER's lots; and I do hereby devise and bequeath to the public all my claim to the same for the purpose of establishing the said avenue."

5. To WILLIAM FOXEN, "in recognition of his faithful services, "is bequeathed $1,000 cash and lots on the Cass farm to the value of $8,000.

6. To MARCELLA BLIGH and JAMES FITZPATRICK, each $1,000 and a lot valued at $800.

7. To GEORGE S. FROST, whom the testator has "long known and highly regarded," is bequeathed lots on the Cass farm valued at $3,000.

8. To JOHN E. HUNT, the testator's brother-in-law, and his wife, MARY SOPHIA HUNT, are bequeathed each one lot on the Cass farm, of the value of $1,000.

[All the foregoing lots are to be selected and valued by the Executor,]

9. Gen. CASS' equitable spirit and dislike of litigation are seen in this clause:

"And I do assign and transfer to each of my said children, their heirs and assigns, forever, the contracts and leases which relates to the property respectively apportioned to him or her. And I desire the said leases and contracts faithfully executed agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof. And I also desire that all cases where the time fixed for payment has expired, and any part of the purchase money is unpaid, the party purchasing remaining in possession, a reasonable time be allowed for completing such payments, of which, however, the devisee of such property is to be the judge. And should any of the payments in any contract for sale be due, after my decease and before the property contracted for is apportioned by one of my devisees, and should the party contracting for the said property desire to make such payment, it shall be the duty of the executor to receive and account for it, and also to give a deed for such property, if the payment therefor is finally completed. And it is my wish that my real property be apportioned and divided among my devisees in a friendly manner, and by persons in whom they have confidence. I name CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE and GEORGE S. FROST, hoping that they will consent to act in this matter. But should either or both decline, or should the trust, after being once filled, become vacant, then I desire that a person or persons may be selected for that purpose by my executor, with the consent of the devisees who may be in the United States."

10. The testator describes his property as consisting of real estate, wholly situated in the State of Michigan; and his personal property as "public securities of the United States, the State of Michigan, and the City of Detroit, stock in the Second National Bank of Detroit, the amount of which is $25,000; stock in the Detroit Locomotive Works, and in the Detroit Board of Trade building; railroad bonds and chair factory bonds; mortgages, plank-road stock, notes of hand, and other obligations; debts due, not before enumerated, and cash on hand or in deposit."

11. The will contains no public bequests, excepting land for the continuation of Cass avenue.

THE LATE WAR.

The Battle of Cedar Creek.

A writer in the *Galaxy*, for July 15, gives a very graphic sketch of the Battle of Cedar Creek. He thus describes the arrival of Gen. SHERIDAN, the rally of our retreating army, and the final and irretrievable rout of Gen. EARLY:

The success of EARLY was, by this time, apparently positive; our prisoners who returned afterward told us that he galloped over the field, swinging his hat in a frenzy of joy. KERSHAW's advance had driven all armed opposition beyond the Run, and save the dead and wounded who littered the ground, and the prisoners, there were no blue-coats between the Run and the pike. As the first beams of the rising sun lighted the fog which had hung so disastrously over our army, the two reserve rebel divisions came down the pike, bringing the artillery, which was quickly planted on the hills which had been the position of the Nineteenth Corps. The decimated regiments of my brigade had now united, and were lying down behind a fence when the enemy's artillery opened, firing ricochet or plunging shot. They struck the ground in front of us, bounding high overhead, and, looking back, I repeatedly saw the heavy balls crushing down the files, or sweeping away the stragglers further to the rear. In one instance, I saw five men demolished by the same shot. Soon the order came again to retire, the enemy still pressed us heavily, and withered the exposed flank with their fire.

"By the Gods, this is terrible, awful!" an officer near me exclaimed. "Driven from our camps, beaten, dispersed—I can hardly realize it. We shall be at Harper's Ferry before night."

And in truth it seemed much like it. Even the brigades which pretended to maintain an organization were setting back to the rear as steadily as an ebb-tide, while the host of stragglers, an army by themselves, continually increased. Occasionally I heard the sharp tones of some general or field officer using language like this:

"Halt, men, face about, and make a stand! By ——, this is dreadful! Do you mean to be whipped so soon—you, the victors of Winchester and Fisher's Hill? Give it to them! Fire by file—fire!"

The clattering of musket shots would succeed, as a portion of the wavering line vainly essayed to hold its ground, and then, as the regiment found itself alone, exposed to the devouring shot and shell from the front, and the clouds of bullets steadily pouring in from the left, where KERSHAW pressed forward his victorious columns, it was compelled to yield again and again. This, fifty times repeated, was the history of the morning. Scores of regiments firmly withstood the fierce tide of retreat, but all were eventually carried back. The Sixth Corps appeared on the field more as a unit, owing to the time which the struggle of the Nineteenth over its camps had given it, and, taking a position along the hills a mile west of the Run, it fought obstinately for another hour. The battle raged fiercely here, the Sixth served as a rallying point for its discomfited neighbors, and we began to hope that our disaster might be retrieved here. But it was all useless, except to prolong the time when we must quit the field. The pike was really the key of the position, overlooking the whole ground; from the moment the rebels obtained it, their success became merely a question of time. Their line continually overlapped ours; the struggle was a useless one, because every new position became untenable under that galling fire from the left. It was evident that we must withdraw far enough from the field to shake off that clutch upon our flank, and to reunite our wasted lines; and so, fighting and retreating, we reached the shelter of the woods.

It was now about noon, and EARLY held the entire field. Something like a cessation of hostilities prevailed, caused, according to the rebel General's report of the battle, by the disorganization of his own army for plunder. It is seriously doubted, however, that there was any such lack of discipline among his force. It is known that a strong provost-guard was deployed in rear of his army, which vigorously forced every straggler back into the ranks; and the number of sutlers' wagons and stores of that kind captured was very small; too small to have any trouble of this kind. The appearance of the field afterward showed that the enemy had been severely punished by the stubborn fighting of the morning; and this probably caused the lull. Their musketry had almost ceased, though the artillery still bellowed from the hill. Their own army must have needed some reorganization; ours was a chaotic mass of fragments, wandering in the woods, disheartened and bewildered, while the commanding officers were striving to bring order out of this confusion. To me the task seemed hopeless, impossible. The face of every man in the ranks was clouded with disaster. That we had been beaten, and severely beaten, nobody could deny; and I think the prevalent idea of the situation was that there was a long and a quick march down the Valley before us. Such, at least, was the opinion of the rank and file.

It was just at this time, when doubt and confusion were marching with us through the woods, that a report like an electric shock ran through the ranks: "SHERIDAN has come—SHERIDAN is with us!" was the joyful exclamation; and presently, far over toward the pike, rose a roar of hearty cheers, sounding nearer and nearer, until the short, athletic figure of "Cavalry SHERIDAN," in his major-general's uniform, and mounted on his black pacer, rode up to us, followed by his staff. Cheer after cheer saluted him; hats and caps were thrown into the air, and the enthusiasm of the men seemed unbounded. The general's face was radiant with smiles, and his eyes fairly flamed with the excitement of the moment, as he took off his hat, bowed low to our salute, and galloped onward. During the following hour he rode from regiment to regiment, infusing confidence with his presence, as he spoke and gesticulated in his quick, eager way, assuring the men that it would be all right yet; that we had not been beaten, and could not be, but that the rebels should be entirely used up before night.

'By the gods of war, it will be all right, if PHILIP says so!' was the energetic comment of one of the men; and the remark was the simple expression of the confidence which this wonderful leader had infused into his army. I heard no more talk of retreating to Harper's Ferry; every man understood that the presence of SHERIDAN meant fighting, and with another result than that of the morning. We knew nothing of his break neck ride from Winchester, except as we guessed it from the fact of his presence; none of us saw him until he dashed into the woods, as buoyant and confident as if the tide of rebel victory had already been turned back. Those old woods never listened to such a tempest of cheers as pealed up from beneath their branches on that October afternoon, and which continued to break forth as SHERIDAN rode among his regiments with his hat off, bestowing a few stirring words on each.

The effects of his presence soon manifested themselves. The staff rode hither and thither among the commanding officers; there was a marching, countermarching and aligning for fifteen minutes, and the chaos was reduced to order. The cavalry corps was placed on the right, the Nineteenth next, and the Sixth, with the broken fragments of the Eighth, between it and the pike. The line was speedily formed and connected, and strengthened by the stragglers, who commenced dropping back by twos and threes into their places. A heavy detail of skirmishers was deployed to the front, and the troops were occupied for ten minutes in laying a rail breastwork. This done, arms were stacked, and we seated ourselves at the roots of the trees, waiting for further orders.

During three years of service I had enjoyed ample opportunity to observe the *nonchalence* of the American soldier, but never under more striking circumstances than at present. Here was an army which had been surprised and driven from its camps with heavy loss, and which was just about to renew the strife; yet the brave fellows in blue who did the real work and used the muskets were coolly smoking their pipes and discussing the probable event of the day. A newsboy from Winchester just then came up on his horse with the Baltimore papers of the day before, and they were instantly scattered far and near, and the general news of the day was read as thoroughly as if there had been nothing more momentous to engage the attention. It was a sight which would have utterly nonplussed a civilian, and the joint pencils of VERNET and CRUIKSHANK would have been required to do it justice. Yet there was nothing of bravado in this seeming indifference; it was simply a cool realization of the peril, and philosophical acceptance of it, as something unavoidable.

The day passed on, and it was now after 2 o'clock. The western sun glinted through the forest, lighting up the emblazoned pomp of the autumnal foliage, and shedding dazzling gleams on the polished arms. At the word "Fall in!" we stood quietly in ranks, awaiting the bursting of the storm which we knew was soon to come. An aide dashed out to the pickets to bid the commanding officer be ready for a rebel advance. We took arms, and presently there came a volley from the front, followed by scattering shots. We listened, but there was no further sign of conflict, save a wounded skirmisher here and there limping back. That one volley had checked the enemy, and the encouraging report quickly spread through the ranks.

"Forward the Nineteenth Corps!" one of SHERIDAN's staff exclaimed, riding up to Gen. EMORY. The orders were given quietly, and without excitement; "Forward, First Division!" "Forward, First Brigade!" "Forward, One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York!" Through the light and shade of the forest the line moved forward, every eye fixed intently on the front. Twenty rods brought us to a clearing of about the same width, and beyond it the advanced rebel line was standing to arms. A sudden screaming of shells and whizzing of bullets greeted us as we approached the edge of the woods; a line of fire blazed up and down the long front, and the hoarse thunder of artillery was again mingled with the savage barking of rifles. We were in action again: not as in the morning, masked by a fog, and flanked by an unseen enemy, but now muzzle to muzzle and breast to breast! SHERIDAN's starry flag streamed up and down the line as he rode from flank to flank, exhorting and entreating; field and company officers seconded his efforts, and a close and rapid file-fire was delivered from our ranks. Now and then a shell fell among us carrying death and wounds with its explosion, and here and there the singing bullets found a mark; but our brave fellows held steadfastly to their work. A tumult of noises broke from the wood on other side—the roar of cannon, the explosion of muskets and the shouts of officers, while cheers and groans were united in the discord. There were soldiers in blue lying motionless on the ground, clots of blood tinged the grass, and stout men who had but the moment before been busily plying ramrod and cartridge, limped to the rear, or lay down under the trees with white faces and bleeding wounds. For half an hour the obstinate currents of the fight wavered thus along the edges of the woods, until an impulse was given to advance. Where it came from no one could tell—a swelling cry of "Charge, charge!" ran from lip to lip, and a staff officer galloping ahead, pointed with his sword to the front. With a yell of triumph the line rushed at double quick across the clearing, and with lowered bayonets swept the wood. But there was no enemy there: the parts in this strange drama of battle had changed, the pursued had become the pursuers, and over the same hills which were the scenes of our defeat in the morning, we now drove the enemy pell-mell, loading, firing and shouting. Right and left our cavalry assailed their flanks; the Sixth Corps pushed them to the front, and the Nineteenth drove in upon this struggling mass the routed divisions of the rebel left, mingling them in inextricable confusion. Their artillery still held its position, and annoyed us seriously. Shot and shell were vigorously plied; their last hope rested on these guns—and it was a vain one. Their infantry was flanked and doubled back, and the artillery was presently abandoned to CUSTER's squadrons.

But the panic which seized the enemy was complete. Their dead and wounded lay thickly in the woods and prisoners by scores fell into our hands as the line swung toward the pike, entrapping them as we rushed on; and it was not long before our own corps was resolved into a mass of individual soldiers, each seemingly possessed with the idea that he was bound to overtake the rebels before anybody else. It became necessary to check this too zealous pursuit, and a halt was ordered to reorganize. While our brigade was reforming, SHERIDAN rode up from the rear, attended by a single orderly. He had exchanged his black pacer for a gray trotter, and his brilliant uniform for a common blue overcoat; but he was quickly recognized, and a shout, which I can compare to nothing but the roar of Niagara, greeted him. At this time there was not a staff officer with him; he had scattered them along the line where their presence might be needed, and was himself dashing from point to point, comprehending every detail, and directing the battle while constantly under fire.

Hungry, tired and thirsty, our victorious army swept onward. Before sunset, the battle-ground of the morning had been passed over, and we reoccupied our camps. The enemy had fled in an indiscriminate rout up the pike, with CUSTER close at their heels; and before dusk an order came for the First Division of the Nineteenth Corps to move forward in front of Strasburgh on picket. The road was crowded with all the debris of a battle, with the dead and wounded, most of them stripped by the harpies who infest battle-fields, with cannon and caisson overturned by the way, with broken-down wagons and ambulances, and, in short, with every species of wreck that could emerge from the smoke of a great battle. While the rest of the army slept off the fatigues of that most wearisome day, we picketed the front, watching for an enemy who was flying far beyond Fisher's Hill. Through the whole night the cavalry returned by detachments down the pike, bringing prisoners and artillery; and the following day fifty pieces of captured cannon were parked before SHERIDAN's headquarters, including those recaptured from the enemy, while scores of rebel flags were exhibited with them. No description that has ever been printed of the rout at Waterloo can surpass the reality of that afternoon and evening. The proud, victorious army of the morning was so widely dispersed at nightfall that it is doubtful whether it retained a dozen regimental organizations.

The sufferings of the wounded in this engagement were terrible in the extreme. The battle had raged over an area of four square miles, and the maimed, crippled, and dying sufferers of both armies were scattered over the ground by thousands. They lay in the woods, along the pike, and every hill and valley bore its ghastly burden. The greatest proportion fell between the pike and the run, where the furious struggle between EARLY and EMORY took place. The large stone mansion which SHERIDAN had occupied was speedily turned into a hospital, and every room filled, while details of soldiers searched the field for the wounded; but there were hundreds who had crawled into obscure spots away from the heat of the sun, who could not be reached, and who moaned in their agony all the night through. The painful situation of these poor fellows was aggravated by a keen black frost which thickly covered the earth. When found, friend and foe often lay together; in some places a long furrow of slain plainly marking the position of some regiment. Our dead were buried where they fell; and while we remained at the Run, every regiment could point to its own row of graves with wooden headboards, in testimony of a sanguinary struggle in its own camp. Newtown and Middletown were thronged with the wounded of both armies, and every house had its allotment. As I rode down the long, straggling street of Newtown, three days after the battle, I saw that our surgeons had placed their amputating tables in the open air, and were busily plying knife and saw.

The battle of Cedar Creek must ever stand in history as a magnificent monument of the unconquerable determination of PHILIP H. SHERIDAN. He had the men with whom he could accomplish great results; but we search in vain for a parallel case of a beaten army led to victory without reinforcements. It was a Marengo without its Dessaix; it was a battle won (as the War Department aptly phrased it) "by the just confidence of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN in his army." It gave him his double stars in the regulars, and absolutely terminated the war in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Merritt Extradition Case.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We have taken the trouble to ascertain the facts of this case from the records of the Court and otherwise, with a view to its real merits being properly understood. On the 31st May last, complaint under oath was made before Judge COURSOL, charging MERRITT with the crime of having at Ogdensburgh feloniously altered a Treasury note for $50, with intent to defraud one ALBERT MORTON. He was arrested and brought before Judge COURSOL on the 1st of June, and remanded until the 8th for examination. In the meantime the Fenian invasion occurred, and on the 8th June Judge COURSOL was absent on the frontier with his regiment, the Chasseurs. A new complaint was lodged before Judge SMITH, and MERRITT was brought before him, and after examination of the case, Judge SMITH pronounced the evidence sufficient to commit MERRITT for extradition, and he was committed accordingly. Subsequently on the 16th of June, and before the application to Judge MONK for a writ of *habeas corpus*, a writ of *capias* was taken out against MERRITT, at the suit of one HENRY H. STUART for $907, upon the affidavit of one HORACE ANNIS, who stated that he was his agent. The grounds alleged in the affidavit were that the said MERRITT told him on the 13th of June that he was then immediately about to leave the Province of Canada, and this was the reason given in support of the allegation that MERRITT was about to leave the Province with intent to defraud his creditors.

It was on the 13th of June SMITH gave his decision, committing MERRITT for extradition.

The return of the writ of *habeas corpus* made before Judge MONK disclosed the fact that he was so held under that *capias*, besides Judge SMITH's warrant of commitment. The decision of Judge MONK turned upon a clerical error in copying the charge from the complaint, and MERRITT was discharged from that commitment, and that one only, as shown by the judgment we published at full length.

MERRITT was still held under the *capias*, but as that proceeding, no doubt, would be abandoned at once by STUART's lawyer, who was also MERRITT's counsel, precaution was taken to have MERRITT brought before Judge COURSOL upon complaint made before him, the object being to prevent the escape of a criminal and the failure of justice. Judge COURSOL stated that owing to illness at his house, he would commit the prisoner for three days, and he was verbally remanded for that period; but Mr. KERR at the same time applied that, as he was obliged to absent himself, MERRITT should be further remanded for one week.

It was pending the further remand of one week, that the extradition took place, upon a second commitment of Judge SMITH's, in which the clerical error had been remedied. The jailor had received this second commitment before Judge COURSOL's last remand was made, and the Government being informed of the fact, ordered the sheriff to execute the warrant of extradition, notwithstanding the *capias*. The proceedings before Judge COURSOL were regarded as unnecessary, after the second commitment of Judge SMITH, the offence in both complaints being the same. Mr. RAMSAY, acting for the Crown, so soon as the official letter from the Government was received, caused the prisoner to be sent for at once, and he was handed over to the American authorities.

THE VON GLAHN DIVORCE SUIT.—The notorious and long drawn out litigation between the Baroness VON GLAHN and her husband, the Baron HILDEBRAND AUGUST VON GLAHN, in which she has been endeavoring to obtain a decree of marital separation, and a goodly share of the Baron's broad lands as alimony, has at last been concluded, so far as the present trial is concerned. Last night at 7 o'clock the jury returned a sealed verdict and were discharged. The verdict was opened by the Court this morning, and was found to be in favor of the wife. In fact, the noble Baron was declared guilty of all the enormities charged to him in the bill. But, lo and behold! when the jury were polled, one FRANK KOHOUT positively denied that to be his verdict, although his signature was affixed to it and the others had all agreed to it. There is nothing to show that FRANK had seen the noble Baron since he was discharged from the Jury last night, but it shows badly for all concerned. The jury were sent out again.—*Chicago Journal, July 2.*

BORN IN THE BUSH.—On Monday afternoon a man and his wife were walking toward this city from a southerly direction, intending to take the cars for Providence. When near the crossing of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, on Southbridge-street, the woman became aware that an interesting event was about to transpire. She took refuge in a clump of alders by the roadside, and sent her husband to the city for assistance. He reported himself at the Police Office, and Capt. AUSTIN procured a physician and hastened to the scene, but arrived too late to be of service, for they found the woman "as well as could be expected," and a bouncing baby washed and dressed by the kind hands of the people living near. A carriage was procured, and the interesting trio were conveyed to a comfortable domicil, where they will remain till they are prepared to resume their journey.—*Worcester Spy.*

Gen. EDWARD JARDINE is a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Fourth (ROGERS') Congressional District. New-Jersey.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1866.

To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

PULLMAN's sleeping car, the "Omaha," is is seventy feet long, runs on sixteen wheels, and on the inside is ten feet wide and ten feet high, affording cool, comfortable and clean couches for sixty-four persons. In the interior the wood work is of artistically carved black walnut, and carpeted with beautiful Wilton carpet, the seats all covered with the softest of velvet, a cabinet organ in the centre of the car, fragrant bouquets suspended from the roof, lighted by night from six large lamps, and by day through damask-curtained windows, it certainly has more the appearance of an elegantly-furnished parlor than the interior of a railroad car. The proprietors of this line of sleeping cars are now building twenty more of them, at a cost of $20,000 each.

Boston proposes to sell its Court-house to the United States Government for a Post-office and Treasury building: build a new Court-house on Pemberton-square; demolish the old State House, and erect substantial business blocks upon both sides of the upper end of State-street and the lower end of Court-street, as far as the Court-house. This would give a grand business street, running from Pemberton-square to Long-wharf, including the Post-office and Treasury, a majority of the banks, a large number of brokers, the Adams Express Company, many of the legal fraternity, with numerous business firms, making by far the wealthiest street in New-England, and probably, next to Wall-street, the richest in America.

The Patterson *Press*, N. J., says that the falls are destined to be almost entirely done away with one of these days, under the constantly increasing demand for water-powder from the mills. Of late years, since the building of the existing dam above the cataract, the volume of water pouring over the cliff has been sadly diminished, and the beauty of the falls proportionately lessened. But even this will not do, and the dam is being raised eighteen inches or two feet high. The consequence is that nearly the whole body of water in the river is directed into the race-way.

Under the bill for protecting the growth of forest trees on the public lands, Ottawa Indian University, in Kansas, has 200,000 acres of public land, by paying for the same in plants, cuttings and seeds, to be distributed in the West, as Congress shall hereafter direct. No title is given until one hundred miles of hedge and ten thousand acres of forest are grown by the University. Various sorts of native and exotic trees and herbs are to be tried, and annual reports are to be made of the methods and results of the experiments.

Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, near Cleveland, contains 3,000 acres of land, the average price of which is $500 per acre. It has 1,500 acres under grape culture, 1,000 acres of which are in a state of bearing. It contains 125 vineyards, which employ 500 laborers and support 1,000 persons. There are four quarries of limestone, the stone from which is shipped from four stone docks. There are employed in the same from 100 to 150 laborers and employes, at the average wages of $2 25 per day, supporting 1,000 persons.

In the vicinity of Hammonton, Atlantic County, N. J., the soil has been converted into a complete garden. There are at present 302½ acres of ground devoted to the cultivation of strawberries, 197 to the raising of blackberries, 16½ to raspberries, 33½ to the cultivation of cranberries. In addition to these, there are 43,375 grapevines, 17,332 pear trees, 9,305 apple trees, 10,617 peach trees, 655 cherry trees, 119 plum trees, and a large number of other fruit trees are successfully raised.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Times* has a long editorial in which it dwells with great emphasis upon the misfortunes of the inhabitants of the northern counties, urges generous contributions on the part of the citizens of Mobile, and closes by promising for this object one-half the receipts of sale of one of its Sunday editions.

The National Cemetery at Seven Pines, Va., has been completed, and now contains 1,356 bodies. It embraces an area of one and one-sixth acres, and is divided into four sections, each section forming a square at each corner of the ground. Of the 1,356 bodies interred at this cemetery, 154 have the name and regiment painted on head-boards, and 1,202 are yet unknown.

Some young men while bathing in Mobile Bay recently, were attacked by sharks. One was bitten in two and then devoured. The others succeeded in escaping. The young man killed came from Charleston, S. C. He was totally devoured, with the exception of a portion of his clothing.

The Hartford *Press* says that there is in that city a dog who has lost his voice. When strangers pass he rushes out, goes through the motions of barking, bristles up, jumps about and wags his jaws, yet not a sound issues from them.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the Montreal *Gazette* states, that the damages on the Western frontier from the Fenian raid, are understood to amount to from $6,000 to $10,000; on the Missisquoi frontier from $15,000 to $25,000. The Commission is expected to be closed this week.

Movements are on foot in various places to raise money for the relief of sufferers by the Portland fire. Bangor sends $10,000 at once; the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, $1,000; Providence authorizes her Mayor to send $10,000.

The Home Insurance Company of Hartford loses about $80,000 by the Portland fire. The Company gives notice that, in consequence thereof, the peoposed semi-annual dividend will not be declared.

The brick masons of Memphis, Tenn., have struck for $7 per day. Many new buildings are going up, and, it is said, hundreds of Northern mechanics could find ready employment.

LOCAL NEWS.

For three days we have endured a condition of heat that legitimately belongs to the most equatorial of all equatorial regions. The air has been rarified until it was no less than the breath of a great blast furnace in full heat; the "broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh;" the sky has been almost cloudless; the mornings have been sultry, the noons sultrier, the afternoons sultriest, the nights a dreadful combination of all that was suffocating. From 80 to 90, and then steadily up to 100, the mercury has stolidly recorded our sufferings; the usual land breeze at midnight has been suspended, and not only sleep, but every sort of rest has been impossible. The gasping million of the great metropolis are in despair, and high and low, saint and sinner, unanimously unite in a fervent prayer for even one cool breeze. Now and then a fine display of cumulus clouds has given hope of relief, but in each instance they have moved away to the North or South, leaving us sweating and——blessing with disappointment. This midnight seems to give more substantial promise of relief; a light breeze is now wandering over the City, and, although the sky is as clear as possible, and "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue," it is reasonable to hope that the terrible heated term is over for the present, and that we shall have one more chance for an hour of honest sleep. Outside barbarians tell us that they have had it one hundred degrees hot. Of course New York can see that, and go five better, (in the sun.) But we have paid little attention to the thermometer, and cannot speak by the card. We only know, what every reader knows as well, that it has been infernally hot.

A meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland disaster was held at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday at noon. A. A. LOW was appointed Treasurer, and a Committee of citizens was appointed to collect funds. Another meeting was held at the Astor House at 3 o'clock, but action was suspended to await that of the previous meeting. SAXTON & RAYMOND collected $5,000, and authorized Hon. JOSEPH C. NOYES, of Portland, to draw on them for the amount.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, over the body of ELEANOR A. JONES, who committed suicide on Friday by shooting herself in Second-avenue, as already reported in the TIMES. Dr. VON FRECH, the deceased's reputed husband, and Mrs. ZEISS, a former landlady of the doctor, were examined. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged.

About one dozen injunctions against the Board of Excise, Police Commissioners, &c., were granted yesterday by Justice MCCUNN, of the Superior Court. They are mainly cases where the plaintiffs are of opinion that, in the absence of injunction orders duly served, they will be interfered with by the Police today in the sale of lager beer and other stimulating beverages.

Application was made yesterday to Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out what is called the "Boulevard" on the upper part of the island. The Justice took the papers, and intimated that he would give the application his early attention.

The Superior Court has directed, in an order made at General Term—all the Justices concurring—that, during the Summer vacation, the Special Term will be held only from 12 M. to 2 P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Justice presiding.

During the months of July, August and September, the trial calendar of the Marine Court will be called at 11, insead of 10 A. M. as heretofore. Motions will be heard at the Chambers of this Court, during the Summer, from 10 to 11 A. M.

AUGUSTUS P. GREEN, the Deputy United States Marshal who had LAMIRANDE in custody when he escaped, was brought up before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. The examination in the case was adjourned till Monday, at noon.

Mons. AUGUSTE BUISLAY yesterday afternoon made a balloon ascension from Elm Park, and performed some wonderful feats upon a single trapeze while at an altitude of several hundred feet. He came down safely in the upper end of Central Park.

The Board of Health bulletin, yesterday afternoon, reported only one case of cholera in the City. The mortality, yesterday, was mainly from overheating and excessive indulgence in fancy ices.

American Travel to Europe.

The bursting out of war upon the Continent of Europe, and the danger that it may, before the Summer is over, embrace the whole Continent as its field, will interfere with the plans of many thousands of Americans in the matter of Summer travel. The estimate made last Summer, that there were then one hundred thousand Americans in Europe, either as residents or travelers, was probably nearly correct; and the indications two or three months ago were that the travel from this side of the sea to the other during the current season, would surpass that of all previous years. All the steamships of all the lines went out crowded every week, and this state of things would unquestionably have been kept up uninterruptedly until late in the season, had peace continued to prevail. But the news of the outbreak of war some weeks ago began to frighten people; and the intelligence of the actual commencement of hostilities in Germany and Italy has shown them the absolute necessity of an alteration in their Summer programme of travel. The largest number of Americans located in any one place in Europe are in the city of Paris; but there are always considerable numbers resident in other cities, from Bremen to Rome, from Brussels to Vienna; and the great crowds of travelers are perpetually moving hither and thither, in all directions. The German towns were becoming great favorites with Americans. The cheapness of living, the cultivated society, the comparative quietness of the course of life, were attractions appreciated by our people; and the educational gymnasia and colleges which abound there, induced many Americans to give their children the advantages thus to be obtained. Italy, too, so long the pilgrim land for all peoples, has of late years been drawing to it great numbers of Americans; and our countrymen at Rome, resident and transient visitors, form quite an important feature of the foreign population. The war will stop the tide of travel through the German and Italian States. Great numbers left here in April, May and June to make the continental tour, who were compelled to stop short at Paris or London, and will be compelled to return home without finding the opportunity. Many of the resident Americans, also, in the cities of Germany and Italy are now leaving them. They did not go there to suffer the inconveniencies and miseries consequent upon a state of war, and they are returning to this country as fast as ships can be found to carry them. No part of either Germany or Italy is regarded as safe. The Austrians boast that they will yet encamp in Berlin, and from the Danube to the Rhine the whole region is in arms. Rome is not yet a military point which is spoken of; but if Italian arms should be triumphant in Venetia, it will require greater power than is possessed by the Pope to keep GARRIBALDI out of the capital of Christendom. The attitude of France, in the words of its Emperor, is that of "attentive neutrality;" but the letter in which the phrase occurs gives proof how small is the distance that separates attentive neutrality from active belligerency. There is certainly little enough danger of Paris seeing anything of warlike movements other than their "pomp and circumstance;" but still, its proximity to the field of war, the excitement in which it is perpetualy kept by bulletins from the field, and the risk that France herself may at any time become a participant in what Gen. BENEDEK so vividly calls the "dance of death," make the French Capital anything but a desirable residence for pleasure seekers, or for those who would find health and sanity by travel.

On these grounds, it is evident that the already diminished desire of Americans to visit the continent of Europe will become still smaller during the ensuing weeks of Summer; and the already returning stream of Americans from Europe will increase until few of our countrymen are left abroad, except those who are permanently domiciled there. Great Britain, however, must form an exception to the European countries included in these remarks. England is not likely, in any event, to be drawn into the war, and she is quite certain, in all events, to enjoy internal quiet. Those Americans who must needs have a sea voyage, and a visit to Europe, will, therefore, betake themselves mainly to Old England. Everybody, of course, who crosses the ocean, would like to see Paris; and there will be no difficulty in the way of their doing so; but England, after all, will be the most enjoyable region for travel, or for tourists who desire a temporary residence abroad for health or pleasure. And there is enough in the British Isles to satisfy everybody who travels for sight-seeing or recreation. A thousand spots on the British soil are familiar to American tourists, or to those acquainted with British literature. It is a "big thing" to see London, and not a little thing to see the Queen, Lords and Commons. Think of all the wonders there are in this great London—its historic locations and buildings, its temples and museums, its libraries and galleries, its palaces and parks. Hours may be spent in studying its varied spectacles, and examining its invaluable treasures; and certainly no American could pass a few months more profitably in any other place than there. From London you have convenient and pleasant conveyance to a hundred places of profound interest. Would you not like to see SHAKESPEARE's birthplace or his grave? Would you not like to visit Melrose Abbey "by pale moonlight?" Would you not be overjoyed to behold—but why attempt to enumerate the localities and spots so rich in associations of genius and history, or so glorious in natural grandeur? Scotland is an unsurpassed country for the traveler—whether he desire to spend his time in venerable Edinburgh and the ancient cities of the Lowlands, or to enjoy himself amid the wild and romantic scenery of the Highlands. An American—an editor of this City, if we remember rightly—after recounting his experiences abroad, said that if he had a year to spend in Europe, he would give a week to Paris, the remainder of a month to the other cities of the Continent, and eleven months to London. Everybody would not agree with him in taste, and yet his remark was not entirely foolish. So that those who had determined on a voyage to Europe and a visit to the Continent this Summer, may find a compensation for the opportunity they have lost, in being compelled to turn their thoughts and their footsteps to the fast anchored isle.

The British Troubles in America.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the British Parliament to inquire into the Jamaica outbreak justifies all that was said in these columns and in those of other American journals on the conduct of the British authorities toward the unfortunate negroes. This Commission, it will be remembered, was one naturally inclined to favor the ruling class of that island, and it is hardly to be expected that they would render any severe report on the measures of the planters, the soldiers and Gov. EYRE, toward the supposed rebels. The great causes of the outbreak are, of course, most lightly touched upon, and many of them passed over entirely. It is well known that for a long period few negroes could obtain justice in any local court where the planters or the upper class presided; they were also exposed to oppressive local laws, and badly paid by their old masters. All this is included by the Committee under some general expressions about "a want of confidence in the legal tribunals in disputes affecting the negroes, and a personal hostility to the whites." They also speak of "the desire of the negro to obtain land without rent," as one cause of the outbreak. And no doubt the exposure of the black peasant to sudden eviction by his landlord, and the personal desire of a race who had cultivated the soil to own it, with the fact that multitudes were driven off by oppressive practices, from the coffee estates to wild lands, did tend to keep them in a state of disturbance and discontent. The Committee speak of the outbreak as "a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that it *might* have spread from the single parish where it was conceived to the whole island; but what evidence they furnish that anything like a rebellion was meditated, we do not know. We can only doubt, from the facts presented thus far to the public, whether any movement so formidable or combined was ever contemplated. The Committee, however, are obliged to give the facts relating to the suppression of this "planned resistance." It appears that in this effort to put down a mob, who were subdued the first day in a few hours, *one thousand dwellings* of poor people were burnt, *six hundred persons* were flogged, (probably a considerable number of them women,) and *four hundred and thirty-nine* persons were executed—as bloody and destructive a work in putting down a riot as the world has seen. Even the Commission are obliged to say that the punishments inflicted were excessive; that "the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; that the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous, and that the burning of 1,000 dwellings was wanton and cruel."

Our readers will remember especially the case of a very intelligent and worthy mulatto, who had been a Magistrate, summarily and cruelly executed by the authorities—that of Mr. G. W. GORDON.

The Commission are forced to acquit this unfortunate man of any "complicity," either in the first outbreak or in any more extended conspiracy; and so strong are the proofs of his loyalty and innocence, that they are compelled to confess "the non-existence of any conspiracy." So this excellent man, by the confession of the Commission, was murdered without cause by Gov. EYRE and his associates.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. CARDWELL, confirms the general conclusions of the Committee, and avows that no prisoner was committed on utterly unsatisfactory evidence and tried and executed unjustly.

For all these cruelties and deeds of injustice what reparation is called for? On whom is the blame or the punishment to be placed? The Commission do not condemn any one, or lay these oppressions on the shoulders of any one. They relate the crimes but say nothing of the criminals. The utmost punishment that Mr. CARDWELL suggests is that Gov. EYRE should not be replaced in his office.

And yet he has had the boldness to make Gov. EYRE responsible for some of these cruelties.

Unless Parliament take it up—which is not probable—this will be the last of that horrible story of burnings and executions, now become part of the British morals, leaving a stain on them forever.

And yet few Englishmen who guide the Press or lead the councils of the kingdom will find it convenient to remember the Jamaica cruelty, if any deed of unusual passion or even of legal severity be committed in foreign lands.

We can fancy the tone of outraged humanity, of indignant Christian feeling which would have echoed from the London *Times*, if a single one of the rebel leaders had been executed by this Government after the war. What diatribes we had from the *Saturday Review* and British journals when a State Colonel shot some ruffians who had broken their parole, after having murdered and robbed for years. What a torrent of indignation was poured forth when a hotel-burner was executed in New-York! And now, if, in the heat of war, either Italy or Prussia should take strict measures to repress treason or hostility within their borders, what a holy horror will run through the British Tory Press. An English Tory journalist or statesman is nothing unless he is highly moral and indignant at the sins of his neighbors. The *Times* without cant would lose its chief characteristic.

Nothing that the Czar ever did to the most obstinate rebels in Poland surpassed in cruelty this little episode of British authority in Jamaica; and if foreign statesmen had been possessed of one-half the audacity or conceit of Earl RUSSELL, there would have been, ere this, remonstrances, in the name of civilization, from various Governments, at measures so shocking to the spirit of modern humanity.

The Mission of the Friends of Ireland.

We have ample reason for the belief that our course in regard to the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians was, while denounced, of course, by those engaged in that folly, cordially approved by the great mass of intelligent Irish-Americans in the United States. It was understood by all those whose reason was not obscured by passion that no good could arise from such an enterprise, while disaster would surely be its consequence. Nor were the evils which afflict Ireland curable by attempts at shedding blood either over the Canada border or in Ireland herself. Those evils are of long existence and deep-seated. Their removal is the work of the patriot and politico-economist rather than of the soldier. And had half the money invested in Fenian bonds been devoted to the diffusion of correct knowledge upon the condition and prospects of the country, and the methods by which they may be ameliorated, it would have proved a wise expenditure.

In common with most Americans, we sympathize with Ireland, and reprobate the course of legislation and administration which has been pursued toward her. A policy of repression and of distrust, carried out in many ways, has naturally obstructed the progress of the island, and alienated its people from its English neighbor. That the race is worthier of a more enlightened treatment; that for their genius, bravery and honor the Irish people are not less worthy of respect than any nation in the world, none will dispute. We have among us too many examples of men and women possessing all these qualities for the entertainment of a doubt of the fact. We were able before the war to point out a host of distinguished men who were ornaments to whatever circle they belonged, and during the war the Irish Generals and rank and file gave evidence of the loftiest military ability and virtue. And this made us the more discern in the attitude of England something to be not less deplored than blamed.

But while saying this, we must be allowed to add that it is doubtful whether the more favored class of our Irish-American population have not been somewhat remiss. They had it in their power—have had, these many years—to help their countrymen at home by their speaking and influence, and have generally failed to do so. True, they have in some instances been lavish of denunciations of the English people and Government, but the more material work of teaching the generation what it should learn upon the subject has been neglected. Falling too readily into the money-getting habits of too many people, they have forgotten to help on the work of regenerating Ireland by voice and pen and substantial effort.

And yet the effort would have repaid its cost. Ireland is at this day a great but undeveloped mine of wealth. A mild and genial climate, magnificent harbors, with great advantages of water-power, a fair amount of mineral wealth, including coal, iron, silver and lead, rich agricultural districts, are some of the natural gifts which only wait the utilizing hand of man. And with these advantages there is little trade or manufacturing, and a diminishing population, while the country is passing rapidly into pasture land, and of the farms but a small proportion are under tillage.

One cause of this state of things is the want of a more numerous resident proprietary. Very many of the proprietors do not even possess a residence in the country, and others live at great distances from their estates. In such cases the rents are collected by agents who visit the tenants perhaps twice a year, and many of whom are ignorant of agricultural matters. But the want of mutual confidence between landlord and tenant is a greater and increasing evil; the majority of tenantcies being from year to year, and there is a growing disinclination toward granting longer leases. We have before described the system by which the erection of farm-buildings is thought of by the tenant who may be dispossessed of them before he has received any benefit from his investment. In England, law, and still more custom, which is recognized as having the force of law, dictate the reverse. Moreover, the English landlord, as a rule, erects farm-buildings, and either drains or assists in draining the land, which in Ireland he seldom does. The tillage farmer cannot, under these circumstances, compete with those of either Europe or America. The consequence must be obvious—the bone and sinew of the country leaves it for more favored regions, and its working strength is rapidly and surely passing away.

The great need of Ireland is a middle class, by whom the resources of the country might be developed. In the way of the enlargement of this class is this tenant right disability, and the existence of an undercurrent of disorder which drives property-owners into the towns or from the country altogether. To this latter result Fenianism has largely contributed. There could be no more certain method of perpetuating many of the misfortunes of Ireland than by encouraging a system of agitation of which threats of violence are the chief methods. The diffusion of information on agricultural and manufacturing topics, the spreading of true knowledge of the condition of Ireland, and the teaching of the people that the increase of property must be accompanied by the security of property are what are needed now. In saying this we do not forget that there are grounds for discontent; but we are sure that redress and improvement will be soonest gained by the enterprise of private individuals, accompanied by temperate appeals to the justice of the ruling power.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.—We are glad to see so many prominent business houses on Broadway closing their establishments at 3 o'clock or 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. The system is a profitable one for the employes, and not a losing one for the employers. It gives the clerks an opportunity to go to the Park and enjoy the charming Saturday afternoon concerts, and then to take a ramble among the trees and flowers, or a sail on the lake, or otherwise enjoy themselves. These are very hot and exhausting days, and such recreations are needed to keep the physical and intellectual organisms in good working order—to keep people from running down altogether, and becoming incapacitated for attending to the duties of business life. The young men, too, have leisure and opportunity to get themselves in condition for the religious duties of the Sabbath, and to *tone up* their systems so that they can enjoy the music and the sermon. We wish it could be made convenient and practicable for all mechanical and laborious occupations to cease two or three hours earlier on Saturdays than they do on ordinary days. This plan is carried out, to some extent, in some of the large manufacturing cities of Great Britain, and it is found to have a beneficial effect upon all concerned. It would make Sunday doubly valuable and doubly enjoyable to our entire working population. We must say a word of commendation respecting the clerks of the City, whose long-sustained and persistent labors on behalf of early closing are continually meeting with fresh successes, of greater or lesser extent. For many years the "Early-closing Associations" have been in existence, and always active, though not in the most demonstrative way. They have kept the subject always alive; they have drawn to it, every now and then, public attention; they have patiently urged their claims upon their employers. No "strikes" have been organized; no antagonism to capitalists has been created; they have told us nothing about the everlasting battle between labor and capital. They have relied on reason and the justness of their claims. Little by little those claims are getting themselves recognized; and in so far as they are wise and just, they will yet be in due time practically acknowledged altogether.

THE BOUNTY BILL.—Congress has had the bill entitled a "bill for the equalization of bounties" before it for a sufficient length of time to give every member an opportunity to maturely consider its merits. But we hope they will not be in such haste to pass it as to prevent members having a chance to study its provisions once again. It involves the outlay of an enormous sum of money—estimated by its friends at three hundred millions and by others at nearly four hundred millions; and Secretary MCCULLOCH has given us to understand that he greatly fears the effect of its passage upon the public finances. If its passage were necessary to secure justice to our volunteer soldiers, or if it were demanded by the soldiers themselves, there would be strong arguments in its favor. But members had better examine both these points before they vote hastily. As to the effect of their votes on the question of their reëlection, we beg them to consider this matter less than they may justly do in some other cases. They will be more likely to secure the favor of their constituents by acting honestly on all occasions, according to the light given them, than by favoring those special interests which always succeed in making so much noise.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—Any one who should read only the Richmond *Whig* and the New-York *Tribune*, and should judge of the condition of the country solely from the utterances of these journals, would be apt to come to the conclusion that the North and South were still at war. The Southern journal gives no sign of being in such a condition of mind as is becoming to the conquered party, and the New-York journal displays a petty and malignant spirit the very opposite of the magnanimity which is characteristic of a generous conqueror. The Richmond paper is as bitter on the "Yankees" as its Northern cotemporary is on the Southern whites—each denouncing and slandering the other with a ferocity that the battle fiend could not surpass. And then the *Tribune* tells what horrible things the *Whig* says; and the *Whig* tells what horrible things the *Tribune* says; and each plays into the hands of the other. But we do not believe that either journal represents truly the spirit that dominates in either section.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The generous manner in which aid for the Portland sufferers is pouring in from all quarters of the land, bids fair, not only to relieve the temporary suffering, but to give at least some of the houseless aid in the way of rebuilding their lost homes. New England, of course, is lavish in its contributions, and will send an aggregate of hundreds of thousands of dollars if needed. The cities of the West, and also Southwestern cities like St. Louis and Louisville are volunteering subscriptions. New York has taken the matter promptly in hand, and will furnish whatever sum is required—be it a hundred thousand or a million of dollars. Charity is "twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes; 'tis mightiest in the mightiest."

Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, July 7.

The Thirty-third Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity met in this city on Thursday and Friday of this week. Thursday was given up to the reception and entertainment of the delegates, about fifty of whom were present. Representatives of the principal Colleges in the country were present, and on Friday the business meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Chapel. In the evening, the literary exercises took place at Corinthian Hall, consisting of an oration on the "New Nation and its Scholars," by JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., of Fort Edward; and a poem, written by Judge MCMASTER, of Bath, was read by G. S. TUCKERMAN, Esq., of this city. After the exercises the Convention went to the Osborne House.

The Steamship Western Metropolis.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 7.

The passengers of the steamship *Western Metropolis* express their thanks to Capt. SANDERS and his officers for their conduct while the steamer was disabled at sea, and speak well of her strength and capacity. This disablement occurred Tuesday morning by the partial breaking of her port wheel, and shortly after the starboard gave way. Repairs were made, but it was deemed advisable to put about and the steamer was headed for Boston. The wheels were built by Mr. MANLEY, of New-York, and known as the "Manley Feathering Wheel." The *Western Metropolis* left New-York on the 30th ult. for Bremen.

Practical Hints for Fishing.

The greater part of our City folk who have a fancy for fishing go but once a year, and only about this time. As they go rarely, and can spare but a week or fortnight, they have little time to make experiments, or to learn by experience. A practical hint or two from an old angler may be welcomed by some of this class. Catching fish, to be sure, is not the first object in most cases; it is rather the excuse, or pretence of occupation on which one strings the beads of relaxation. In truth, it were better for most of us to take the lakes, brooks and breezes indolently. Fishing for game is hard work, and we who are fishers of men, have to pull a heavy line eleven months out of twelve here in the city. This is the nobler sport, if we only knew it, and we need to spend the brief recess of Summer almost vegetatively. But it is scarcely creditable to have no game to talk of over our chop at GOULD's, or CROOK's; and there is a zest in reproducing our field sports thus briefly, that freshens one anew. Then when shall we go, and where, and what do we need to take with us, for a fortnight's fishing?

WHEN?

The best months in the year for brook angling, everywhere, are May and June. The trout are then in their prime and keen for the fly or bait. In June, usually the last fifteen days, the brief and exciting trout fishing in the rapids, as of the Tobique, Magog, and upper Hudson rivers, comes off. The time is thus limited, because it is merely the transit of the fish. This sport is had in boats, managed by skilled men with setting poles, or where the water is less rapid, by wading. Trolling for heavy fish of the pickerel and pike kind, in the St. Lawrence, and for lake trout in Memphramagog and other northern lakes, is also best in May and June—in the lakes not much after the middle of the latter month, when the fish seek the deep water, and the still time-fishing begins, and great sport it is, too. But the pickerel trolling in the New-England lakes continues till September. This is fine sport, can be had almost everywhere, and best rewards the Summer fortnight which we have to spare. Get a boat, a good man to row, and take it easily. Trout, too, can be caught during all this time, though they are less numerous and keen than in June.

WHERE?

Any part of Northern New-York, or of the States of Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine, afford facilities for trout and pickerel fishing. Pickerel are found, too, quite plentifully in Connecticut and Massachusetts, but their quality is inferior to those of the more Northern States. You may go, if you please, to Canada or the Northeastern provinces. In the latter you may find salmon. But it will take half your time to go and come, and the chances are that you will not find better sport than awaits you two or three hundred miles nearer. If you have a month, and are ambitious to kill a salmon—something that the writer confesses a sympathy for—go to St. Johns' and the Tobique River; but it is folly to take so long a journey under ordinary circumstances. The great object is to spend as few of your fourteen days in rail-cars as you can. Some time is necessary to get used to your change of life, and you want that time on your fishing ground. The Adirondack and Saranac regions, with their incomparable lakes and brooks, and the Salmon River, which empties into Lake Ontario, and is reached by Utica and Rome, really need four weeks for an excursion—three will do on a pinch—and if you are for camping out, and have the strength to spare, you would better take them. Otherwise, go to any part of Vermont, New-Hampshire or Maine, where you have friends, or toward which you feel inclined, and take what you find. The former State, with which the writer is best acquainted, is dotted with ponds and striated with trout brooks from one end to the other. Lake Dunmore, in Salisbury; Horton's Pond, in Sudbury; Lake Bombazine, in Castleton; Wells' Pond, in Wells, are but a few of an innumerable list, all of which afford excellent sport in pickerel. So does Otter Creek, anywhere between Rutland and Middlebury. Then there are the Middlebury, and Bartenkill, and White, and Passumpsic Rivers, with their branches, and thousands of brooks abounding with trout. These names and localities are mentioned, not because they are better than others to be found in all parts of the State, but as examples. You cannot go amiss. As a rule, the farther north you go the better the fishing is supposed to be. The writer, however, habitually killed more fish in the ponds and brooks of Rutland and Addison Counties, than when he has taken longer time and made more ambitious journeys. There are brooks in the mountains here which are as wild and inaccessible, and as well stocked, as if the Indians were lords of the manor yet. There is also excellent trouting all along the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware and Lackawanna, toward the coal regions. The writer has taken in mill-ponds, a few miles from Great Bend, the heaviest trout and the most abundant that ever fell to his hook, except in the Adirondacks and John Brown's tract.

What? In this inquiry we may possibly aid you, too. The professed angler is apt to work in a pair of brogans and to take to the brooks themselves. He always has a pair of long, *woolen* stockings at his rendezvous, which he puts on as soon as he comes in at night, trusting to exercise, up to that time, to keep off chills. But it is not worth your while to spend your time in the water. Provide, then, a pair of long-topped, heavy boots, (you can't do much in rubber,) a colored flannel shirt, a pair of second-hand woolen trousers, coat of lighter fabric, having plenty of pocket-room, a light mackintosh and light-colored felt hat. If you have room to carry them, a suit to change is not undesirable; but don't cumber yourself with a trunkful of clothing; a few collars, three or four pairs of stockings and one clean white shirt beside the one you wear up, are all the indispensable articles you need. An old sack overcoat, or monkey-jacket, is very desirable for boating—something rather warm and heavy, and that will turn a little rain. In the pocket of this, or the other, a small flask is generally placed—not for use, by no means, but to fall back upon in case of need.

For tackle, you want rod and reel, trout-line, trolling-line, trout-hooks on snells, flies, leaders, tin bait box, shoulder-basket, and three or four spoons. You will not accomplish much at fly-fishing, probably, but you wish to try, and that is laudable. The art you will find, however, to be a nice one, and requiring expertness. It is a rare thing to find a suitable rod ready made for this purpose. Yet the best dealers in this City have those that are decent, and you cannot do better than to select one about ten or eleven feet long, well proportioned to a tip not exceeding one and one-half sixteenths of an inch in thickness. This is a heavy tip, but it is light enough for learning. The best tips are made of bamboo, and of four longitudinal slips, glued together. This structure gives great strength; but tips so made are rarely offered for sale. The one used by the writer, and which is considerably less than a sixteenth of an inch at the point, was made for him sixteen years ago by an Englishman, and has killed many hundred weight of trout. The other joints are made of lance-wood—nothing else is fit for trout-rods, except it be for the butt, which may be made of other material, though nothing is as good as lance-wood. You will find, however, in nine cases out of ten, especially in New-England, that you cannot play your flies to advantage. The brooks are narrow, tortuous, and overgrown with bushes. You must therefore, have a shorter tip, less slender, which you can slip on, for bait fishing. Your rod should not be more than nine feet long for this purpose. Your hooks, Limerick bent, and of small size, not larger than No. 5. For bait fishing, a leader of gut is not desirable, except where the game is very shy. Affix your sinker, which should be light and slender, to the end of your line, having only a loop below it, into which to loop your snell. The snell to which the hook is attached, should be about eight inches long, and if you wish your hooks to hold fast, make your snells yourself. Those furnished, even by the best dealers, are liable to lose the hooks. The gut is perfectly manageable if you soak it a few minutes in water, and you will take pleasure in making it up and get skill in fishing craft thereby. You will make your own flies next. On the general subject of fly-fishing, however, we will say no more at present. It is a matter for a treatise of itself and away from our present object.

Your trout-line should be a hair and silk, or simple hair taper-line, of mottled color. Your trolling-line of hemp, thoroughly twisted, and even in size. Don't buy a lumpy or slackly made line. The writer has used a single trolling line for more than twelve years. The last pickerel he took on it was thirty-seven inches long, and though he straightened a very strongly-mounted spoon, and was barely saved, the line was unbroken and unstrained, and seems as strong to-day as when it was first wet. The only secret to preserve a line, after getting a good one, is to dry it thoroughly at the end of the day's work. There are various spoons in use, and you must take the advice of your merchant about them. The essential point is to have a bit of silvery plate-metal, which will revolve in the water at the end of the line, with three strong hooks attached to the spoon by a swivel. Your trolling line should be about 3-32 of an inch in thickness. If it is too heavy it will sink your spoon. The line for lake trout-fishing is of the same size. But for tackle for this kind of angling you may as well depend upon the fishermen at the lakes, as a large and peculiar hook is used, with a low, flaring point, such as you will not be likely to have on hand.

A fishing pocketbook is very convenient; and as it gradually accumulates a stock of flies, snells, gut, hooks, silk, thread, sinkers, leaders, feathers, wax, rubber, whalebone, wire, and all the odds and ends which an angler needs for making flies and mending tackle, it makes you handy, and gives a professional feeling. You will soon learn to do all these things, and to take much interest and pride in them. You will break your rod in a critical place, perhaps, when you are deep in the wilderness, and you must be able to sit down on the first stone, and repair it as well as the maker could. Make it a rule never to do anything bunglingly. The writer has not less than three or four splices in his fly rod, made far away in the woods, which he is not ashamed to show to any one.

The time-honored bait for trout is the domestic angle-worm. If trout are slow to take it, as they sometimes are, you must find something else. When grasshoppers abound there is nothing so taking; and when everything else fails, if you can get the fat, white grub, with a black head, which abounds in half-rotten wood, you may be sure the trout will snap at it. The grub is apt to be found in cornfields when the corn just sprouts, and there is no trout swimming, under any circumstances, (except in spawning,) that can refuse it. It is a specially good bait about dark, as the fish can see it later than any darker bait.

Well, these are very brief hints, but they are practical. Pack your valise and be off. The solstice is imminent, and mayhap you will come back better able to stand its fervors. Be moderate, temperate and virtuous—remembering, as old IZAAK often intimates, that only "very honest men" are fit to be anglers and to enjoy the treasures of the lakes and brooks.

PISCATOR.

Weather and Blowing.

Perhaps Friday night was the most oppressively hot period of the same length ever experienced in New-York. There is a kind of heat which induces the most intolerable suffering, and yet, as measured by the thermometer, it is quite modest in its pretensions—say from 92 to 98, as on the occasion alluded to. Now, we have endured very "comfortably" as much as a clear 100 deg., and felt none the worse for it; but then we had the benefit of a smart breeze, and so the air did not seem to be anything like so hot as it really was. But on Friday night there was not a movement in the atmosphere—not even a temporary breeze to relieve the dreadful furnace-like condition of our oxygen. Rest was not to be thought of; sleep was impossible; and in forty thousand ovens, (*alias* houses,) if one could have seen cat-like in the dark, he might have watched half a million of wandering ghosts, vibrating between windows and water pitchers, and wishing they were in Spitzbergen, or some other ice-house. We are writing in one of the coolest rooms in New-York, with but one gaslight, and that burning very low, yet our thermometer—at 9:30 P. M.—marks 92 deg., which should be the equivalent of 105 deg. at 4 P. M. What it might have been then we cannot say, not having had the courage to look a thermometer in the face; but we are certain that most persons who traveled the streets and took their chances of shade and sun must have endured at least an average of 100°. It is most decidedly *the* heated term, and for three days we have had about as much caloric as poor human nature could endure. Singular as it may seem the greatest sufferers are found among our recent emigrants from the Southern States. Those who come from Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans, tell us that no such terrible weather was ever known down there. We think they are a little mistaken—there are hotter days and more of them in the Southern cities; but these innocents have come North expecting to find a very different world, different climate, and of course very different people. They are unmeasurably astonished to find that we are white men and women; that we dwell in houses, like civilized beings; that we eat and drink very much like other people; that we have children that know something; that the cardinal virtues are as much respected here as in the very heart of the Old Dominion. Moreover, they have learned that we are neither insulting nor boastful; that we not only do not obtrude the praises of LINCOLN, GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS, but that we can listen unmoved to eulogies upon DAVIS, LEE, JOHNSTON, HARDEE, BRAXTON BRAGG and other notable leaders, not even excepting MAURY and BEAUREGARD—and that, too, when the mercury is at 95°. Of course, this toleration is new to our Southern friends; they praise their men and disparage ours in the same breath, and we take it in perfect good nature, yawn over the Summer heat, glance at the thermometer, and indulge in lemonade or claret and ice. Blowing is often a harmless pastime; it is natural to some people—and by no means confined to Yankees; so we allow the windy suspirations of our friends to pass into the air like exhausted steam, and make no more of it. But we do object to their abusing our weather. We claim that we have colder days, longer days and longer nights, clearer days and stormier days, more sunshine and more snow, more lightning (where is the lightning this year?) and more ice, bigger skating ponds and fatter turkeys for Christmas, a stupider Fourth of July and a jollier New Year, smaller musquitoes (and more of them), handsomer girls (and more of them), handsomer rum-shops (and more of them), prettier policemen (and more of them), smarter politicians (and more of them) more importunate office-seekers (and more of them) bigger loafers (and more of them,) larger blackberries, sweeter milk, bigger waterfalls, crookeder frizzes, longer trails, uglier horses, (and higher prices paid for their use,) and *one* better newspaper than can be found in all the South, or anywhere else. We decidedly object to their complaints about our weather. It is good weather—nice, jolly, roasting, hot weather—and whether weather of this kind pleases or not, we don't want complaints from any but *bona fide* natives, and not much from them. Ninety-two and a half degrees! Good night.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Chinaman Executed—Reported Capture of Santiago by the Juarists—They Threaten San Blas and Tepic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 6.

CHUNG WOW, the first Chinaman ever executed in San Francisco, was hung to-day for murder.

Information has been received from San Blas, *via* Acapulco, stating that the Republicans have taken the City of Santiago, and threaten San Blas and Tepic.

Mining stocks are generally lower. Savage, $900; Belcher, $181; Yellow Jacket, $690; Chollar, $190; Imperial, $108. Legal-tenders 70c.

The Chinese Population of California—Total Loss of a French Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 7.

Figures received from Chinese sources, give the Chinese population in California as numbering 58,300 persons, one-fourth of whom are employed upon the Pacific Railroad improvements.

Advices received here, deemed reliable, announce that the French ship *Rhin* went ashore near Guaymas, and was believed to be a total loss.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, yesterday, says $290,000 treasure arrived from the interior the day previous.

Australian news reports a severe drouth in the vicinity of Sidney and Queensland. Rain had begun to fall at Melbourne. Flour was quoted at £14.

Arrived—British ships *Alpine*, BARCLAY, Shields; *Explorer*, TRUMBULL, Liverpool; and *Arano*, MCKAY, Glasgow.

Interview with Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 7.

BENTON HARRISON, formerly private secretary, and GEORGE W. BROWN, one of the counsel of Mr. DAVIS, arrived here this morning. They spent the day with Mr. DAVIS and his family. The visit is supposed to have been merely of a friendly nature. They left to-night for Baltimore. Friends of Mr. DAVIS are visiting him almost daily, going and coming unobtrusively. This precludes the idea of any significance being attached to them.

John Minor Botts in Answer to J. B. Baldwin.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 7.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS will publish in the *American* next week, a reply to the pamphlet of J. B. BALDWIN, of Virginia, in reference to his interview with President LINCOLN, at the time the Virginia Secession Convention was in session. Mr. BOTTS cites a number of witnesses to refute the statements of Mr. BALDWIN, and strongly defends President PINCOLN.

The article will probably appear in one of the New-York papers simultaneously with its publication here.

Hot Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 7.

The thermometer started this morning at 85, and at 10 o'clock reached 94 degrees in the shade.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

How the Fires Come.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some people express surprise at the occurrence of so many fires, but it has long been a wonder to me that we do not have a great many more of them. We have, at our house, about twenty lace window-curtains, most of the windows being also well supplied with gas jets, placed in convenient proximity to the gossamer curtains. So last evening, as the family had dropped down into the basement to cool, all at once word comes in from the street and from the rear that the house is on fire. Rushing up to the second story we find one set of window-curtains consumed and the fire just taking hold of the furniture, the mouldings and wook-work adjoining. A moment longer and the house would have been wrapped in a flame. The fire being extinguished and the family again retiring below, the ladies seemed to regard it as a capital joke, to which they were indebted for a pleasant entertainment. It was one of those incidents popularly called accidents which impart a pleasing spice and variety to life; not that there was any danger in it, nor any carelessness or impropriety in bringing combustible or inflammable materials in close contact with a blazing jet, nor that the wind, blowing where it listeth, was just as likely to blow the curtain into the flame at any other moment or at any other window of the house; nor yet that anything was to be learned by it—oh, no, by no means, these things are merely accidents, of no sort of consequence whatever compared with the shape, material or structure of a curtain. Such is the nature of wind, of fire and of women. It is useless to enlarge. I was about to suggest that if it is necessary to have curtains to our windows, beside two sets of blinds, shades and shutters, it would be well to separate the powder and the fire, in other words, to take the gas away from the drapery, but nothing from an old fogy like myself would be of any account with a fast age like the present. Learning from my lady friends that this little incident, by which we so narrowly escaped combustion, is beneath the notice of housekeepers, perhaps I owe an apology for mentioning it. But I somehow had a suspicion that things which could not "point a moral or adorn a tale" might have an interest to somebody, not that they concern the people at all, but possibly might furnish a useful hint to the underwriters.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.

JULY 7, 1866.

The Rates of Foreign Postage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several very important measures now before Congress, relating to the transportation of our foreign mails. You call attention to-day to one of these measures—the China Mail Bill. The steamers upon this route receive $500,000 a year, nominally for carrying the mails, but really, as you state, "for diverting to our shores an important and valuable commerce." For the same purpose we pay annually a very large sum to steamers plying to South America. A few days ago Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill regarding mail transportation across the Atlantic. While these measures, involving the expenditure of several millions of dollars, and while mere questions of detail (such as that brought forward by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, relating to the weight of letters) are under consideration, I think that we should not overlook *the main question* for the consideration of the public—the rates of foreign postage.

By maintaining high rates of foreign postage we strike at the root of all international commerce. We pay half a million dollars to promote commerce with China and Japan; and yet, with strange inconsistency, we are charged rates of postage which tend to prohibit this commerce. The same suicidal policy is carried out in regard to Brazil, Great Britain, and other foreign countries. This is all wrong. The first object of Congress in voting subsidies to ocean steamship companies should be to give the public cheap postage. Give us that, and foreign trade would increase so rapidly that American capitalists would soon be encouraged to establish additional lines of foreign steamers, and the country would, before long, be relieved from the burden of gratuities for at such purpose.

It is disgraceful to two civilized Governments like the United States and Great Britain to maintain, as they now do, rates of postage upon letters across the Atlantic much higher than the rates upon any other article carried over the same route, and by the same vessels. Why is a merchant or a poor emigrant in the United States compelled to pay more for the conveyance of a half-ounce letter across the Atlantic than is charged for the carriage of a barrel of flour or pork? Why has the United States Trans-Atlantic postage fallen off within the past ten years over $100,000?

According to my calculations, based chiefly upon the returns of the United States and British Post-office Departments, the ocean-postage upon a half-ounce letter across either the Atlantic or Pacific should not exceed three cents. For nine cents (treble our inland postage) a letter mailed in any part of the United States should be delivered in any part of Great Britain, or in Brazil, or in Japan or China. Any additional charge is a petty fraud upon letter-writers, and is attended with loss to the Post-office Department, to ship-owners and to the public.

Hoping that this communication may be the means of calling attention to the necessity for an immediate revision and reduction of our rates of foreign postage, I remain, yours truly, G.

BROOKLYN, July 6, 1866.

Rinderpest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please accredit me with having said in my communication to you of yesterday under this heading: "The TIMES of yesterday I consider a *model* number of a newspaper," and not as you printed it, "a *valuable* number of a newspaper." Perhaps, modesty induced you to alter the word; but in the use of the word I *did* write, I wished to draw the marked distinction between certain features of the TIMES more than usually conspicuous in the number I referred to, and the characteristics of another vaunted metropolitan newspaper. This latter was once an especial favorite with me, on account of an early admiration of its founder, but recently it has become a mere vehicle of what one may call *reporterism*, which consists of numerous columns of the most *silly* fancies, expressed in what, if not seriously meant, would be a mere burlesque on the English language. For consecutive days during months its broad columns are occupied with this silly burlesqueish verbiage which compares with substantial reading, as the alimentary substances of a feast compare to the vapid water in which the soiled dishes have been washed. I think that paper must be declining of modern *reporterism* compared to which the work of the penny-a-liner of other days was very dignified, sensible and scholarly. Now, compared to this, the TIMES I referred to was filled with valuable information of the best character from many sources, and as an exhibit of proper editing was incomparably superior to any edition of the paper alluded to issued for the last month or two. This opinion has nothing to do with its politics, to which I am personally not adverse. I think it must be obvious it is in the hands of the reporters.

I am faithfully yours, R. K. B.

Cheap Maps of the German Seat of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

During our late civil strife, which has terminated so gloriously in the crushing out of rebellion and the complete restoration of our beloved Union, the popular mind was enlightened, to a degree, by the publication of cheap maps of the "Seat of War," and the geographical lines of the different States comprising our common country, with the most important cities, towns, and strategic points of each were made known to every reader of the daily papers, and became common as "household words." The effect to-day is a more general acquaintance with the country among the masses of the people than ever before existed. A steady reader of your invaluable paper, anterior to the war and ever since, I have learned to love it as a valued friend; for the correctness of its principles and the invariable truth of its statements, it has become to me almost a necessity.

Will you not lend your great influence to encourage the publication of a similar series of popular and cheap maps of Europe, the present theatre of what promises to be the most stupendous war of the present or any other age, and thus confer another great boon on your many readers? Every American citizen, native and foreign, cannot but feel a deep interest—particularly at the present time—in forefathers' land.

Respectfully yours,
ONE OF YOUR MANY READERS.

Personal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning my name is introduced into a report of a shooting affray in Second-avenue on the evening of the 4th, and in a manner which does me great injustice. No disturbance whatever took place in my house, nor was any person connected with my place engaged in it. The shooting took place on the corner opposite my place, and being attracted by the noise, I saw a person discharge a pistol at another, and believing it to be my duty as a good citizen to arrest the offender, I pursued him up the avenue until he was arrested, he having discharged his pistol at me before he was stopped. For simply discharging my duty in this manner, I was about half an hour afterward arrested at my house by the police, who took me to the station-house, where I was confined all night, but discharged this morning by the Judge, who remarked that I had done my duty in endeavoring to arrest a man whom I believed had committed murder. This is another instance of the attempt of evil disposed persons, whose motive will appear at the proper time, to connect my name with transactions with which I had nothing to do.

STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN,
No. 724 Second-avenue.

The Parks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the suffocating heat of the Summer months, while the parks are so poorly shaded that they cannot be used in the day time, the crowded inhabitants of the neighborhood around expect that the privilege of using the parks after sunset will be graciously granted by the City Fathers, who, although they themselves may be well shaded beneath large and cool brown-stone fronts, the less fortunate and heavily taxed members of the community are shut up in small rooms listening all day to feverish and fretful children, and require breathing space before retiring to close rooms and confined air that are enough to suffocate instead of revive the inmates. The park on the old Crystal Palace grounds is open through the day, when it cannot be used; after sundown, when it could contribute pleasure and sanitary benefits to those living near and around it, it is locked up, and the pedestrians allowed to stand outside, hold the bars with both hands and stick their noses between the bars, and snuff up the fresh air that circulates in such purity within, and like the sour grape story, declare the park a nuisance. We, in this neighborhood, ask that this spot of ground be opened to the public at the time that the public can best make use of it.

I would also try to call the attention of the City economists to the expensive railing around this park. It has been put up at great cost, but left to rust and thus molder away to such an extent that, for want of paint, there is a quarter of an inch of rust on it now, and before it could receive any benefit from painting, (for it never was painted,) it should be scraped and sandpapered, and thus restored to its former condition.

COMMON SENSE.

Means of Locomotion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your just remarks on the "means of locomotion" of many of us who live around New-York have stirred us up. I live at Hastings, on the Hudson, and the trouble I, with some fifty others, have to get to town is something incrediable. We are just twenty miles from the City Hall, and it takes us from an hour and a half to two hours to get there. Just now you are aware there is a brisk competition going on between the boats and the railroads, but only one lumbering boat stops at our landing, at an hour that any Christian can take it, though a good boat runs right by to Irvington. Then there are numbers of us who want to go to some up-town place, but no boat lands up-town, except the Albany boat, which puts you at the end of a long, dirty wharf, at Thirty-fourth-street, where you have to walk an immense distance to reach anything. If our ladies come in they are landed miles out of the way of any quarter they wish, on a horrible dock at Harrison-street. Why in the name of common Yankee sense do not the Hudson way-boats choose a good dock, where they can connect with cross-cars, such as Forty-second-street, or Fourteenth-street, or even Christopher-street, (though that is incovenient,) and thus attract ladies to come in for shopping? The stupidity of some people is past comprehending!

HASTINGS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

White and Franconia Mountains—Who is There and Who is Going.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE,
PLYMOUTH, N. H., Friday, June 29, 1866.

People are coming upon the stage every year to make their first tour among their country's watering places; these need a hint or two how and where to go. These New-Hampshire mountains and lakes are numbered with the best, at all events they are quite distinctive, and worth a place in that column of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES headed just now with these imposing suggestive titles, "Our Summer Watering Places."

New-Yorkers know the way to us here. Some are early and late comers. They know the invigoration of the mountain air in June, with its clear sky, and the gorgeous beauty of the Autumnal foliage in September. A year or two ago a large party of your well-known citizens, with ladies, rode all the way here on horseback, returning to the Hudson River in the same way, after making a complete tour of the White and Franconia regions and crossing Lake Winnipiseogee.

LESTER WALLACK and family are now here for the season. "WARD BEECHER" is coming by-and-by, they say, to speak on farming, or rather to the farmers, of what he chooses, at the County Fair. Dr. MAGOON, the noted Baptist minister of Albany, has been here. He is a fine mountaineer; his collection of American mountain scenery, the largest and altogether the best in the country, has recently been bought by Mr. VASSAR for his noble Institute. The Doctor is a self-made, rare man; he always goes to bed, up here, when its dark under the table; this habit gets him up betimes; by sunrise he is on some hill top contemplating the glorious apparition, lingering long enough to see the gigantic shadows across the great valleys. MAGOON began life as a stone and brick mason; he worked himself through college at his trade. In his study at Albany, forming an inkstand set in bronze, is the first brick he ever laid, when an apprentice. He shows it to young men and faint hearted ministers beginning their career, and tells them what may be accomplished by earnest purpose.

The public routes to the White and Franconia Mountains are all good, direct enough and commodious. The mountains may be hit at either end, west or east, or approached by Lake Winnipiseogee on the south; it matters not, for, once in the region, the common course and the wise course of "pleasure travelers" is to visit all the points. This may be done in two or three days, if time hastens, or weeks may be occupied with varying scenery, attractions and entertainments, if people have the leisure. Once here, point after point of interest is sure to be unfolded. One may be never so much a stranger, and never on the ground, he will not have to be told what there is to see and how to do it. But a general survey of this noted hill country may be worth while for everybody to understand at the start.

Beginning at New-York, the boats to Norwich connect by railroad through Worcester to Nashua, with the two railroad lines out of Boston in the morning for Franconia Notch, and the White Mountains Notch. At Concord, some fifty miles beyond Nashua, the train divides—one line running by the Northern railroad and Passumpsic up the Connecticut River Valley to Wells River, and the other by Boston, Concord and Montreal up the Merrimac River Valley, past Lake Winnipisseogee and the Baker's River Valley, to Wells River also. At this point both trains are run in connection over the White Mountains railroad twenty miles, to Littleton, N. H. Here stages leave at once for Profile House, in Franconia Notch, ten miles, and for Crawford House, White Mountains Notch, twenty-two miles, both at late supper time. Passengers by the Boston, Concord and Montreal, on arrival at Plymouth for dinner, may leave the railroad and go on by stage up the Pernigewasset River Valley to Franconia Notch.

Another route from New-York is by boat or rail to Hartford, thence by rail to Springfield, Mass., pass the night, and next day one of the above named is joined, for arrival as above stated.

Passengers who go to Boston from New-York find several routes to reach the mountains. Two of them are in connection with and by the railroad above-named. Another is by the Easton or Boston and Maine to Portland; thence by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Gorham, N. H., at Alpine House. This point is eight miles from the Glen House, directly at the beginning of the carriage road to the summit of Mount Washington. Then there are two other routes from Boston, one reaches the Lake Winnipiissegoee on one side and the other route on the other side; thence by steamboats to Centre Harbor, and stage to Conway, at supper. There are two villages of the Conways, both great Summer boarding-places, the largest in New-England, and altogether the most noted as resorts. From Conway it is half a day's ride by stages to the Crawford House or Glen House.

From all parts of New-England there will be found direct connections with lines leading to these mountains. The facilities are excellent, the trains quick and commodious.

If travelers desire to lay over a half a day's staging before reaching the mountains, very comfortable hotels will be found at Wells River, Littleton, Plymouth, Center Harbor, Wolfborough, Bethel Hill. Plymouth and Center Harbor are themselves great watering places, and have first-class houses. The Pemigewasset at Plymouth has the reputation of being the best appointed hotel in the State.

For the strictly mountain houses, it need only be said that they are all mammoth establishments, kept at summer heights; $4 a day is the ruling rate. Between them the roads are good, and conveyance by stage and wagon frequent and capacious. The traveler finds no difficulty in going where and when he pleases from point to point. Sight seeing is done to perfection. It is the accomplishment of every stage driver to know everything there is to be seen and to tell it, and in general, except in the most crowded time, which is in August, the regular stages or their extras are the best for the service of tourists.

The great wonders are near the great houses and are seen by a short walk, for instance: The "Old Man of the Mountain" or Profile and Echo Lake are within five minutes walk of the Profile House. The Flume and Basin and Pool are within a walk of the Flume House. The Crawford Notch is at the Crawford House; Mount Willard and the Willey Slide are two miles away. Mt. Washington and the rest of the White Mountains range rise directly in front of the Glen House. Eight miles up, up, up from its door takes the traveler in 2½ hours to the tip top of Washington; the others may be ascended on foot.

A railroad to be run by a locomotive is now being built on another side of Mount Washington. One mile of it is to be in use by August this year for travel. If successful, a hotel is to be built for 500 guests. This is at a point on the great notch known as the "Giant's Grave." The principle of the road and the application of the power for ascent and descent is wholly new.

There have been some great enlargements of accommodations this year at the mountains. The Profile and Glen houses have been nearly doubled, and generally overhauled and refitted.

The best time to visit these famous New-Hampshire mountains and lakes is early and late in the Summer, say in June, July, September and October. The air is an inspiration to city folks to go to bed early and get up early, live as you do at home, so that with regularity and moderation, you will feel the benefits of life among the hills. One thing more, don't take much baggage. Dress is out of style among the mountains. The evenings are apt to be cool, and dressy Summer wear for ladies is not warm enough; to ramble about among the picturesque objects which are here to attract, is better done in reasonable clothes. I would not forbid a pair of thin shoes, for there are great bands of music at all these houses, and there is dancing at 10:30 of course.

The travel is light thus far; it is said to be everywhere light thus far.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The Conflagration in Portland—Aid for the Sufferers in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, July 7.

The citizens held a meeting to-day and authorized acting-Mayor JONES to notify the Mayor of Portland that he would at once honor a draft for $10,000 in aid of the sufferers by the terrible calamity. Liberal subscriptions are being made, and the amount will doubtless be much exceeded.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 7.

The Corn Exchange has appropriated $1,000 for the relief of the Portland sufferers.

Mayor McMICHAEL has issued a proclamation inviting contributions for the Portland sufferers to be sent to him.

THE NEW-HAVEN INSURANCES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, July 7.

The Home Insurance Company, of this city, announce that they hold policies in Portland, Me., to the amount of $102,000, mostly on merchandise, and they estimate their loss at $75,000 to $80,000, in view of which the Directors have voted not to declare the semi-annual dividend.

FROM BANGOR.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, July 7.

A public meeting was held here last evening to take measures for the aid of the Portland sufferers. The Mayor presided, and the principal citizens were present. $7,500 dollars were raised, and a Committee was appointed to raise more. It was voted to send $10,000 this morning.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 7.

The meeting at the Exchange to-day in aid of Portland was largely attended by our leading men. Mayor LINCOLN presided. Brief speeches appealing to the sympathy of all citizens were made by several gentlemen. Resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting and the community to do all they can to alleviate the suffering entailed upon the people of Portland by the terrible visitation of fire. A Committee of eighty prominent citizens was appointed to receive subscriptions and take other measures to extend practical aid, the Mayor being Chairman of the Committee.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 7.

The property of the Five-cent Savings Bank is all safe.

The Casco Bank safe opens all right.

The city is filled with pickpockets from Boston and New-York.

MOSES RUSSEL had his pocket picked in Congress-street this morning of $1,500.

A man was hustled and robbed of $400 on Middle-street this forenoon.

A fireman was beaten by two roughs last night.

The following are additional losses:

PETER B. TRASK's tailor-shop and house, loss $7,000; insured $6,000. G. L. BARLY, gunsmith, loss $1,500; fully insured. BYRON, GREENOUGH & Co., loss about $60,000; insured $55,000 in Portland, Hartford and Springfield. JAS. S. STAPLES, printing office and residence, loss $6,000; insured $3,000. CHARLES HOLDEN, real estate, &c., loss $10,000; insured $3,000 in the Portland Mutual Company. Canadian Express, loss $1,500; no insurance.

The Portland Fire—Relief for the Sufferers.

In pursuance of a call issued by Mayor BOOTH, a meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held last night, in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, to take some action in regard to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the city of Portland, Me. His Honor, Mayor BOOTH, presided, and Ex-Judge GREENWOOD officiated as Secretary. The meeting was quite largely attended by some of the most wealthy citizens. Several speeches expressive of sympathy with the sufferers by the sad calamity were made, and $10,000 was pledged for the relief of the citizens, which the Chairman was instructed to forward to the Mayor of Portland on Monday (to-day). Those present at the meeting proposed to raise at least $15,000 more during the ensuing meeting. For this purpose a Committee was appointed to solict subscriptions of money, clothing and food. The Committee are to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the office of the City Gas Company, in Remsen-street.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 7.

LOWELL & SENTER, jeweler's vault, has been opened, and the contents found uninjured.

All the records and files of the United States Circuit and District Court prove to be uninjured.

Mayor SHAW, of Biddeford, immediately after the fire, telegraphed Mayor STEVENS, offering money, food and clothing, and on being informed that at present bedding and building materials would be most acceptable, he called a meeting, at which the Committee, consisting of the most influential citizens, were chosen to canvass each ward and obtain subscriptions. It is understood that large amounts have been subscribed.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 7.

A. & W. SPRAGUE give $1,000 to aid the Portland sufferers.

The Insurances in Hartford.

From the Hartford Times.

What the total amount of Hartford insurance is in the Portland fire cannot yet be definitely stated. Always a difficult matter for newspapers to obtain, the different insurances will be obtained in this case (if accurately at all) only after delay.

The different offices yesterday sent on their adjusters to the scene of the disaster, and as soon as possible the results may be expected by telegraph. Such as we can get we shall publish.

It is probable from the indications that the total will not fall much below half a million.

The Ætna of course loses largely. If their policies in this fire should amount to $300,000, (and they probably will not,) it would only affect the stock to the extent of $10 a share, since the Ætna now has 30,000 shares, and such a loss as that the enormous business of the Company would not be long in making up, for these times of constant fires, while they cause great losses, also prompt those to insure who were never insured before, and good risks abound as well as unlucky ones.

It is not certain yet whether the policies of the Phœnix will exceed $75,000. It is not probable that they will reach $100,000.

We do not learn the extent of the Hartford's policies. It is difficult to obtain correct information for the public from any of the offices, at a time like this; managers are shy about telling. It is said the Hartford has a considerable amount of risks in Portland; but whether its loss will be $50,000 or $150,000 we cannot say.

The Charter Oak is considerably interested in this fire. We believe their policies were more general in Portland than any others of the medium or smaller class of Hartford offices. It is not thought, however, that it will embarrass the company in their business.

The Connecticut has apparently escaped with less loss than several of its neighbors, its insurance in Portland being chiefly on dwelling-houses. We were not furnished with any particulars, the office declining to tell. We judge its losses will be some $30,000, but they may be much more, or even less.

The several offices not named are all more or less affected—some of them very little. We believe the Merchants will get off with not more than $15,000 or $20,000, and the New-England with only $15,000.

It is a bad fire for Hartford offices, and it has had the effect to stop sales of insurance stock for the present.

There was no bidding at the Stock Board to-day for insurance stocks. The Ætna was offered at $225, and the City for $105. No other insurance stocks offered. Previous to the fire, Ætna was quoted at $255@$260, and the City at $110@$115.

THE FIRE AT LITTLE FALLS.

Losses and Insurances—Cause of the Fire.

The Herkimer *Journal* gives the following list of losses and insurances by the recent fire in Little Falls:

Hinchman House, owned by Mrs. Charles Hinchman, loss on hotel $5,000, on barn $300; insured for $2,000.

Bradley & Gilliland, landlords, loss on furniture about $2,000; insured for $1,000, loss on hay and grain $100.

A. Oppel, loss on jewelry, &c., $300, fully covered by insurance.

Brick-store, owned by A. Loomis and A. Buell's estate, loss $3,500; insured about $1,500.

George A. Feeter, flour and feed store, loss about $2,500; insured for $2,000.

Brick store owned by Alvah Ward, loss $3,500; insured for $2,000.

Brick store owned by Solomon Petrie, loss $4,000; insured for $2,000.

Smith, Abel & Co., dry goods, loss about $7,000; fully insured.

C. P. Judd & Co., tailor-shop, loss about $100; no insurance.

B. F. Maxson, *Gazette* office, loss about $700; no insurance.

Dr. G. N. Hanners, loss on millinery shop $200; no insurance.

Mrs. M. J. Whiting, loss $1,000; no insurance.

John Smith, saloon, loss $.00; no insurance.

Nelson Rust, loss on building, $2,000; insured for $1,000. Loss on stock of leather, $1,000; fully insured.

Walter H. Ward, building occupied by John Walter, loss $2,000; insured for $5..

John Walter, loss on stock $500; no insurance.

S. S. Arnold, loss on furniture, &c., about $800; fully insured.

Solomon Petrie, Arnold House, loss $2,000; insured $600. Loss on dwelling occupied by him, $2,500; insured for $1,000. Loss on furniture, $500; no insurance.

W. H. H. Lintner, loss on horse $400.

Joseph Helterline, loss on horse $200.

The losses as estimated above amount to $42,600, and the insurance to $22,700.

The sight of the burning, struggling horses that were in the barn first fired was, indeed, a sad spectacle. Two were burned to death and three others seriously injured.

Of the origin of the fire it says:

"The belief is almost universally entertained that the Hinchman House barn was fired by an incendiary, and there seems little question as to the guilty party. Some weeks ago a disreputable fellow named Wm. H. Haver, a son-in-law of Mrs. Hinchman, was arrested for stealing articles of jewelry from his sister-in-law. He was held to bail for his appearance at Court, and subsequently was again arrested for assault and battery, and on this charge was sent to jail for sixty days. Through the fault or carelessness of either the Grand Jury or the District-Attorney, no indictment was found against him for the larceny, and he seemed contentedly serving out his time for the lesser offence. Last Saturday he went out of jail to hoe corn, and, strange though it may seem, he "contrived to escape." Coming to Little Falls, he sent two slang letters to his wife, saying that his life now should be devoted to revenge; that she and her mother would rue the day they ever appeared against him; that he'd have vengeance, &c. He was seen here on Monday evening, and also on the breaking out of the fire Tuesday morning. Since then no reliable trace of him has been found, although the officers do not despair of discovering his whereabouts. Had he been found during the fire, there is no telling what punishment would have meted out to him by the excited populace.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Served on Gen. Sickles at Charleston—He Declines to Obey it—Address of Gov. Orr.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 7.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been served on Gen. SICKLES by the United States District Court at Charleston, requiring him to produce the bodies of FRANCIS G. STRAWERS and others under sentence of death at Castle Pinckney. Gen. SICKLES refused to comply on the ground that the prisoners were convicted by Court-Martial of the murder of three Federal soldiers, and that the privileges of the writ are still suspended in South Carolina. Judge BRYAN ordered an attachment to issue against SICKLES for contempt of Court. It is made returnable on Tuesday.

Gov. ORR has issued an address to the people of South Carolina, in which he heartily approves the object of the proposed Philadelphia Convention, and urges the immediate selection of delegates to a State Convention at Columbia on the 1st of August, to appoint delegates. The Governor says: "There is not one principle of the address to which South Carolina cannot subscribe in honor and with sincerity."

Eighty-nine thousand and eighteen bales of cotton were exported from Savannah to European ports during the year ending June 30.

Death of an Old Philadelphia Lawyer.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 7.

Judge GARRICK MALLERY, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, died yesterday, aged eighty years.

Gen. SHERMAN will visit the city on Monday and be the guest of Gen. MEADE, and be serenaded Monday evening at the Union League House.

Relief from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 7.

The members of the Board of Trade have taken measures to have Mayor WELLS call a public meeting, to send relief to the sufferers by the Portland fire. Weather cool. 76 this noon; 80 this morning.

POLITICAL.

Indiana "Democratic" Politics—Dan. W. Voorhees and Joseph E. McDonald Before the "Democracy" of the New-Albany District.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 28, 1866.

I attended to-day the Indiana Second District Democratic Convention, to hear these most gifted statesmen and orators on the great questions of the day. After the body had renominated for Congress M. C. KERR, and passed fifteen resolutions substantially the same as the nineteen deliverances of our 1st of May Democratic Convention, (except tendering to the soldiers and sailors our thanks and gratitude,) Messrs. McDONALD and VOORHEES delivered speeches as demagogical, partisan, sectional and denunciatory as any I ever heard or read. I took some notes to show the drift and tactics of these great Democratic leaders of the West, but have concluded not to rehash what every intelligent person knows they would utter and ply as Democratic law and gospel and stock-in-trade. Suffice it, they were intensely and sweepingly anti-Radical, anti-Republican, anti-Yankee, anti-New-England, anti-nigger, damnatory of everybody, white and black, not swearing by the "Democratic Party" as ever the best friend of the Union, its preserver in the past, and its only possible saviour in the future.

It is of great importance to Kentucky and every Union man in it to defeat the "Democratic" DUVALL in August, and Gen. E. H. HOBSON, (in whose favor "Radical" SEATON and "Conservative" BOLLING have withdrawn,) is now the only man to do it. If our Union men thoroughly unite upon him, as the best they can do under the circumstances for the Union cause in Kentucky and elsewhere, they will elect him Appellate Clerk by at least 10,000 to 20,000, if not 20,000 to 40,000 majority.

PONTIAC.

New-Jersey in the National Union Convention.

Joseph A. Osborn, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 2d instant, is received. You inquired whether I favor the Convention called by the National Executive Committee of the National Union Club, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August next, and whether I advise sending delegates thereto.

I think it peculiarly appropriate that a National Convention should be held at the time named, to be composed of delegates representing every Congressional District, in every State in the United States, and every Territory, and the District of Columbia. No other Convention is entitled to be called truly national. Any other must, in the very nature of things, be only partially national—representing only a part of the Nation. And I approve of the call made by the Executive Committee of the National Union Club, and consider it wiser that such a Convention should be held, under such auspices, than if the call had emanated from the National Executive Committee of the Union Republican Party, or from that of the Democratic Party. If it had been called by either of these the Convention must necessarily have the same nature and character that one or the other of these parties had during all the time we were at war, and be influenced more or less by the same feelings, interests, passions and prejudices that entered into the heated conflict of parties in 1864.

If the Convention had been called by the Union-Republican Party, but a small portion of the States that attempted to secede would send delegates, for fear that their representatives could not meet those of the always loyal States upon equal terms, and command the influence and respect they are entitled to, owing to the small constituency that is behind them, and that they would be bound down by the power of numbers. If it had been called by the Democratic Party, none of those in the Southern States, who had always stood true to the national flag, would participate, and the South, if represented at all, would be represented by the most radical secession element; and so the great body of the Southern people who really stand in a position midway between these two classes would not be represented at all, and therefore the Convention in either case would fail to accomplish any very great amount of good in restoring friendly relations between the different sections, because under such circumstances its proceedings could not be conducted with the wisdom, moderation and calmness, and with the mutual regard and respect for each other's opinions, so necessary in adjusting a national policy that will tend to make us one people, and promote harmony and good feeling between all sections; for, after all, it is reconciliation we need and not reconstruction.

And how are the people of the different sections to become reconciled without an opportunity to confer together? And how can they more wisely confer together than by meeting each other in National Convention? I am not given to prophecy, but if the Convention fulfils my expectations a long stride will have been made toward allaying the bitter feelings on both sides caused by the unfortunate rebellion, and more accomplished, looking to real union, than has been done in any other way. So you see that I do not agree with our friends who think such a Convention unnecessary, and who denounce as unwise and unpatriotic all those who favor any movement that does not originate with our members of Congress.

It must be borne in mind that our present Representatives in Congress were elected in 1864, at the Presidential election, when we were engaged in putting down the rebellion, and that the policy adopted at such a time by any party would be wholly different from one adopted by the same party in time of peace, and that the Union Party has had no opportunity to meet in National Convention since then to decide upon a policy to meet the new state of things that has arisen since their last Convention. It is this very want of an opportunity to agree upon a policy that causes so many different opinions among our members of Congress, and such a divergence between them and those higher in authority. And it does seem to me that, so long as this want exists, the President and his Cabinet, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and individual members of the party may honestly entertain different opinions in reference to the best and wisest method of accomplishing the same, or nearly the same object, without making themselves liable to be accused of want of integrity, of want of fidelity to principle, or of improper or unpatriotic intentions.

And if there be any statesmen who think it would be wise statesmanship to prevent the States that attempted to secede, but were forced to remain in the Union as States of the Union, from participating in the choice of the next President of the United States, I do not agree with them. The South exhausted herself in the war, and as there is no probability that we shall become engaged in a foreign war at any near day, no possible contingency can arise in which she can bring on another before loyalty shall, in the march of events, have made such progress among her people, strengthened as it will be by her material interests, as shall fix her destiny unalterably by the strongest ties of love for the Union, and when loyalists shall form the rule and traitors the exception. No renewal of hostilities need, therefore, be apprehended.

We must not fail to glance our eyes over the space of time—more than two years—that intervenes between this time and the next Presidential election, and make allowance for the growth of loyal sentiment among the people of the South during that intervening period, and if by the time the next Presidential canvass commences the South shall have put on such good behavior that all appearance of a desire to renew hostilities shall disappear, and her people deport themselves as heartily loyal, I do not believe that any party, however powerful, can command the support of a majority of the people of the always loyal States, and it would be an experiment fraught with very great danger to go before the people on such an issue, the more especially if it turn out that the States of the South, together with those of the North voting for the same candidate, should have a majority in the Electoral College.

I would therefore recommend our friends to call meetings at an early day in every county in the State, and take measures to send a full, able and influential delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

I am very respectfully, J. L. SWAYZE.

NEWTON, N. J., Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

Little Joe Davis—Letter from his Mother

From the Richmond Examiner, July 2.

When it was proposed by certain estimable ladies of Richmond, and so heartily seconded by the children, to erect a marble tomb over the grave of our Ex-President's son, Mrs. DAVIS was written to by a lady of Richmond for the record of his birth, death and age, and she replies under date June 16, 1866. We have been permitted to make an interesting extract, touching the subject. She writes thus feelingly:

I immediately wrote to Canada for an extract from our family Bible, which would render it impossible for us to make an error in the record. So many dreadful events have swept over us in the past two years, that we were afraid to trust our heart's memory. The record only came yesterday, hence the delay in answering your letter. Perhaps had I done so sooner, the inscription would not have been so touching and expressive as the one you supplied. I become so unhinged when I think of our boy that my power of expressing my gratitude seems to be swallowed up in grief.

Will you tell these dear little children, "the boys and girls of Richmond," how dearly Mr. DAVIS and I prize their testimonials of love for him. How, if grief, love and gratitude were not so strong in our hearts, we could say more, and perhaps give more adequate expressions to all these feelings which have worked by their offering, conceived of such a tender spirit of love.

I am, dear Madam, gratefully and affectionately yours, VARINA DAVIS.

Mrs. DAVIS inclosed the record spoken of:

"JOSEPH EVAN DAVIS,
Born Monday, April 18, 1859;
Died Saturday, April 30, 1864."

The grave is to be inclosed by an iron railing, and a subscription has been taken up to detray the expenses.

A Corporal in the Canadian Artillery is Murdered.

From the Montreal Gazette, July 6.

The inquest into the causes of the death of Corporal ALFRED SMITH was held yesterday afternoon in the Military Hospital, on Water-street. The Jury was empanne led, with HENRY TIFFIN, Esq., for foreman. The principal evidence was that of EDWARD JOYCE, a driver in the Royal Artillery, in the same Battery as the deceased and the prisoner. Quartermaster Sergeant KEANE testified as to taking the razor from a man in the same room as the one occupied by the prisoner, which razor Driver HENRY BURTON recognized as one he had lent the prisoner on the evening of the 2d inst., when the latter said he wanted it to shave for defaulters' drill. When the Quartermaster Sergeant received the razor it was moist with blood. An ordinary regimental knife, with the point filed sharp, was found in prisoner's breast in the guard room. The other evidence went to corroborate that of JOYCE, who was sitting near the prisoner in the barrack room on the evening of the 2nd instant, and saw him walk quietly over behind deceased who was looking out of the window toward the barrack court. JOYCE saw prisoner come close to deceased's back and raise his right hand on the right side of deceased's head and bring it down violently, when immediately blood gushed out and spattered the witness. BURTON gave evidence as to an ill feeling on the part of the prisoner against deceased, the former imagining that that the latter was harder on him than on the other men of the subdivision. Several other witnesses were examined and gave similar testimony. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, JAMES MACK.

A Hopeful View of the Cotton Crop.

The Columbus (Miss) *Index* of the 16th instant takes a cheerful view of the prospect of the fall crop of cotton:

"Since the incoming of the beautiful warm weather of the past week or two, farmers are beginning to think the prospect does not threaten so badly after all. Their greatest fear is the freedmen will not stand a little extra labor to destroy the grass that is covering everything as 'a mantle of sleep.' Twenty days lost in inactivity is a serious matter with the cropping interest, and negroes with their new idea of things are an uncertain staff to lean on for an emergency. Get over this Rubicon, and the general opinion is a three-fourths crop will be realized. The warm weather has done much in drying up the lands, and thick as the grass is, steady labor even for a short period will greatly redeem the bad-looking prospect."

THE BEQUEST OF JOHN McDONOGH.—Yesterday the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute was held. The usual statements were submitted to the Board. From these it appears that there has been received from New-Orleans since Jan. 1, for land sold, $3,567 92, and for notes paid, $53,245 42—$57,813 34; and that there have been paid, expenses and fees, $2,750; paid to the Trustees, $54,063 34—$56,813 34. The entire sum now invested by the Trustees is $437,000, the interest only of which may be expended, retaining the amount of principal until it reaches $500,000, which is to be a permanent fund, the interest to be expended by the Trustees. The agent believes that from $75,000 to $85,000 will yet be received from purchasers of property sold in New-Orleans, and that a very large tract of land, sold in 1860, will have to be retransferred to the city, the purchaser being unable to pay the large balance due. The case of MOSES FOX against the cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans for $300,000, was decided in favor of the two cities on the 28th of May. As this case has been in court for five or six years, the counsel in the case hopes it is at an end. The Committee to select a site for the McDonough Institute reported that sites were offered east, west and north, within and adjacent to the city limits. Twenty-four offers were made, and most of them have been examined. Six or eight of the places offered require further examination, and the Committee have been continued, with directions to report to the Board for its decision as soon as they decide upon the site or sites to be submitted. The following gentlemen were elected officers: JOHN W. RANDOLPH, President; Dr. A. HARTMAN, Secretary; WM. McKIM and THOMAS KELSO, Finance Committee.—*BaltimoreSun, July 6.*

MORMONS WESTWARD BOUND.—Yesterday morning, three hundred Mormons arrived here from New-York, and took a special train, which had been secured through the energy and promptness of Mr. DOWD, freight agent for the Vermont Central Road; from thence they were going over the Grand Trunk Road, westward. A special contract has been made with parties in Europe to bring companies of Mormons to Boston, from whence they are to be taken by rail to the Vermont Central Road, and over the Grand Trunk Road. Occasionally a steamer will not put into Boston, but goes to New York—and when this happens, by an arrangement made with the boats and the Hartford Road, they come here and take the Hartford line. Several thousand are coming over this season, a part of which will pass through this city.—*New Haven Journal, July 7th.*

CHICAGO INCOMES.—The Chicago *Journal* publishes a list of the incomes reported to the Assessors of that city for 1865, which shows a marked falling off, and in the general run of incomes in the total income revenue, as compared with previous years. The total income tax of 1863 amounted to $568,574. That of 1864 reached $2,000,000; the tax of 1865 recedes to $1,395,940—a falling off of over half a million dollars. Last year there were ten whose incomes exceeded $100,000; two exceeding $200,000, and one exceeding $300,000. Of these the five principal ones were as follows: WM. B. OGDEN, $388,555; S. M. NICKERSON, $275,643; U. H. CROSBY, $194,282; C. H. McCORMICK, $191,399, and J. G. FARWELL, $154,119. This year there are but two whose incomes reach $100,000; these are PETER SCHUTTLER, $190,771, and C. H. McCORMICK, $153,135, both manufacturers.

FIRE AT WILLOWVALE.—The machine works of AMOS ROGERS & Co., at Willowvale, near Utica, were entirely destroyed on Thursday. The Utica *Herald* says:

There was at the time of the fire a large amount of machinery on hand, finished or in course of construction, including a large number of factory looms, for GEORGE CHADWICK, of Eagle Mills, WALCOTT & CAMPBELL, of New-York Mills, A. B. BUELL, of Oriskany, and several other parties, in all amounting to some $50,000 worth. The machinery was finished and ready for shipment. Beside this, there were from seventy to eighty new Buckeye mowers and reapers, including two which had been fitted up for the coming State Fair. Also thousands of pistol sections, either melted or otherwise destroyed. All of this, together with the stationary machinery of the works, in which there was an immense iron planer valued alone at $3,000, drill presses, lathes, heavy shaftings and pulleys, large cog wheels, much of which fall from the second and third stories, now lie in one heap of ruins. ROGERS & Co. were insured to the amount of $100,000. Their policies were in 30 different companies. Their loss is estimated at about $200,000.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF YALE COLLEGE.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held recently, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, J. M. SPENCER; Vice-President, H. D. CLEVELAND; Director, C. S. ELLIOTT; Secretary, W. A. HAMILTON; Treasurer, P. B. PORTER; Librarian, A. L. BROWN. The Society was highly successful during the past year, more so than perhaps in any previous year of its existence—a state of affairs attributed, in a great measure to its indomitable Director, SIEGWART SPIER, who brought out the musical qualities of the Society in a masterly manner, and handled his "sthick" with admirable skill and precision. We take from the report of the Treasurer, H. BARNES, as follows: At the beginning of the year the Society was without local habitation, and with $5 in the treasury. It has rented a room and piano in Dr. CLEVELAND's church, bought new books, presented $360 to the Sabbath-schools of the city, a baton to its Director, and a boat and oars to the University crew.

Total receipts amount to	$4,000
Expenditures	3,938
Amount in treasury	62

—*New-Haven Palladium, July 3.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON A RAMPAGE.—BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a recent speech at Salt Lake City, said: "If they undertook to try him in a Gentile Court, he would see the Government in hell first, and was ready to fight the Government the rub. He had soldiers and rifles, and pistols and ammunition, and plenty of it, and cannon, too—and would use them. He was on it. The Governor of the State was useless, and could do nothing. He was the real Governor of this people, and, by the power of the Most High, he would be forever and ever. If the Gentiles didn't like this, they could leave and go to hell."

DROWNING CASES.—On Friday evening at 8 o'clock, JOHN FAY, of No. 292 Mott-street, was drowned while bathing in the East River at the foot of Sixth-street. The body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY notified. About the same hour MICHAEL GRIBBONS, aged 22, and residing at No. 287 East Eleventh-street, was drowned while bathing in the East River at the foot of Sixteenth-street. The body was recovered. At 10 o'clock the same evening, an unknown man was drowned at the foot of Sixty-seventh-street, East River, while bathing. The body was recovered.

EARLY CLOSING.—Agreeably to announcements made in the daily papers, the prominent dry-goods stores were closed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Nearly all of those on Broadway closed their doors at that hour, and many in the Bowery, Canal, and other streets followed their example. Continued efforts will be made to secure the universal adoption of the early-closing movement.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. T. Lapsley, St. Louis; Hon. J. S. Loyd, Boston; Gen. Averill, U. S. A. Hon. B. Buffum, Providence; E. C. Emanuel, Mobile, and O. W. Davis, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. G. Pomeroy, Paymaster, U. S. A, is at the Bancroft House. Hon. J. W. Smith, Syracuse, and H. W. Denison, Washington, are at the Astor House.

EXCISE FUND.—Treasurer MANIERRE's receipts from licenses, yesterday, were precisely 0. Those venders who have not paid their money are manifestly waiting the result of the fight which has been inaugurated by the New-York Liquor Dealers' Protective Association—a contest, by the way, in which the Board of Excise expects to be victorious.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—About 9:15 o'clock last evening flames were discovered in the drying-room on the third floor of the match factory of H. & A. BENTZ, No. 319 West Forty-fifth-street. Before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames they had caused a damage of $2,000 on stock and $1,000 on building. Probably insured.

THE PECK-SLIP FIRE.—The steamer *Baltimore*, destroyed during the fire which occurred in Peck-slip, did not, we are informed, belong to the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, whose boats start from Pier No. 35. The *Baltimore* was a chartered vessel.

TO MERCHANTS.—The New-Haven Steamboat Company ask all persons receiving freight by their boats to remove it from the docks at once, as the wharf is temporarily uncovered since the fire which consumed their freight houses.

COLLECTOR AT TROY.—Mr. DEW. VAN BUREN, of the Troy *Daily Whig*, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at Troy, in place of A. G. JOHNSON, removed.

Caution to the World of Fashion.—The boundless popularity of the extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" has called forth a large brood of imitations. Its fragrance defies the counterfeiter's art, but its name has been stolen. See to it that the words "PHALON & SON, Perfumers, New-York," are embossed on the glass of the bottle. If absent, the article is fraudulent.

Ladies of Delicate Constitution and uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hygeian, body-and-mind strengthening virtues of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convulsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal either among the prescriptions of the faculty or advertised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which usher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes accompany "change of life," HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are earnestly recommended. No other restorative seems to suit so well the constitutions and the organization of the feebler sex. In all cases of female debility, where there is a want of brisk vital action, the BITTERS produce a most important change—relieving local weakness, and reëstablishing the general health. For sale by all Druggists.

Loss of appetite, caused by sickness, can be relieved by using MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC, prepared from the true Peruvian bark. Price $1. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

The Cactus blooms but once every hundred years, but the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, in the magic laboratory of PENNY offers its splendor forever. For sale by all druggists.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 543 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—JOSEPHINE ARNOLD, wife of William Arnold.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at 2½ o'clock this day, (Sunday,) from her late residence, No. 169 West 10th-st., without further notice.

BRUCE.—On Thursday, July 5, at his residence in this City, GEORGE BRUCE, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

The members of the Typothetæ and the printers of this City are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late Mr. GEORGE BRUCE, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the President.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 7, WORTHINGTON S. BROWN, aged 39 years.

The members of Nassau Lodge, F. & A. M., and also of Brooklyn Chapter R. A. M., are requested to meet at the corner of Court and Union sts., at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, to attend the funeral.

CROMWELL.—On (Seventh Day,) Saturday, July 7, DANIEL CROMWELL, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, (Second Day,) the 9th inst., from his late residence, No. 225 East 32d-st., at 3½ P. M.

DE MOTT.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, July 7, GEORGE DE MOTT, aged 79 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., from his late residence, West Hoboken, at 10 o'clock, and from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) at Bergen, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 9½ o'clock.

HOWE.—On Thursday, July 5, GRACE, wife of Charles H. Howe, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.

HALLENBECK.—On Saturday, July 7, FRANCES E. HALLENBECK, wife of G. M. Hallenbeck, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) morning at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 3d-av.

JEWESSON.—On Friday, July 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Irving, Bridgeport, Conn., Mrs. PENINNAH JEWESSON, relict of Thomas Jewesson, of New-York.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, No. 114 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday at 5 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15, and on their arrival at Bridgeport carriages will be in attendance.

JACKSON.—Drowned, while bathing, on Friday, July 6, at Stormville, PETER A. H. JACKSON, Jr., in the 11th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his grandmother, Mrs. A. Hull, at Stormville, at 2½ o'clock on Monday. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 7:45 train from 30th-st. at Fishkill Depot.

JENNINGS.—On Saturday, July 7, FRANCES C., wife of Ebenezer Jennings, Jr., and daughter of Piatt Adams.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WELLES.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Friday evening, July 7, GEORGE H. WELLES, of the firm of Bradford, Welles & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Henry Hoffmire, at Red Bank, N. J., to-day, at 12½ o'clock. Steamboat *Nellie White* leaves pier foot of Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. for Red Bank in time for funeral.

WARREN.—On Wednesday, July 4, WILLIAM WARREN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., Metropolitan Chapter No. 140, R. A. M., and of Adelphia Council No. 7, R. & S. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 440 Canal-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 42.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 19, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, good teeth, full face, over six feet high, in a nude state.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT.
THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
For dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver complaints. Purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 180 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 399 Broadway; T. H. Sayre, corner 6th-av. and 46th-st., and others.

ORIENTAL BATHS.
NOS. 6 AND 8 4TH-AV.
PLAIN VAPOR, ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED BATHS.
Ample accommodations for ladies and gentlemen. Open SUNDAYS till 12 M.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the re-arrest of one ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal of the United States on the 3d of July inst. He is of a dark bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray, had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black; speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK PRACTICAL JOURNEYMEN BAKER'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY are hereby notified to meet at their room, No. 327 Bowery, THIS DAY, (Sunday,) at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother-member, John McCaffery. By order of PATRICK FITZPATRICK, President. PATRICK BALF, Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FOR THE AID OF SUFFERERS BY THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT PORTLAND.—The steamers of Portland and New-York Steamship Line will gratuitously convey and deliver to the proper authorities, all donations which the charitable public may wish forwarded. J. F. AMES, Agent, Pier No. 38 East River.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector. At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING TO-MORROW, in Leffert's Park, Gates and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, commencing at 9 A. M. Rev. WM. McALISTER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 3½ P. M. A number of ministers and laymen from different churches will take part in the services. The public are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the school. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

SUDDEN DEATH, SUDDEN GLORY.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. In the EVENING on the sudden death of Rev. Dr. KENNARD, late Pastor of the largest (white) Baptist Church in America.

MONTHLY MEETING, WESTERN Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Rooms No. 76 Varick-st., MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. Essay on *The Alpha and Omega of Life*, by THOMAS PATTON, Esq. Ladies and gentlemen invited to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES, TO-MORROW: North Church, 10½ A. M.; Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. A circle at 10½ o'clock A. M. Mr. VEDDER, an excellent medium, will be present. A conference in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, and a lecture or trance speaking at 7½ P. M., July 8, 1866.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, to-morrow, in the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., at 4 P. M.; also in the church on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—*Two Brothers.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st. (opposite the Academy of Music.)—This church will not be closed during the Summer. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Rev. U. SCOTT, Minister. Seats free. Strangers and others welcomed.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on the 8th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER 6th-av. and 34th-st., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will hold Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All invited to attend.

REV. DR. W. D. WALKER, RECTOR of Calvary Chapel, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st. (opposite the Academy of Music,) on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (D. V.,) between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Fourth of July.* EVENING, at 7½, Rev. Mr. FARMER, of the "Church of the Sea and Land," will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. THOS. K. COLEMAN at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. S. HAY, OF LONDON, AUTHOR of "Travels and Researches in Africa," and Member of the Royal Geographical Society, will preach and administer the Holy Communion in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, No. 479 Hudson-st., SUNDAY MORNING.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK FOR the Society of Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, Broadway and 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, after which the Hall will be closed until September. Strangers are invited.

SECOND ADVENT, AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY, at Farragut Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., east side, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on the above themes are invited. Seats free.

A RELIGIOUS SEANCE OF SPIRIT POWER will be given by Miss ELLA VANWIE, SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. No stranger admitted without a lady. Intelligent people invited to see and judge for themselves.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE large hall corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. Dr. CORNWALL, on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Free Episcopal services at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach Sunday morning at 10½, and at 7½ evening. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. FREDERICK SILL WILL preach his Seventh Annual Sermon, SUNDAY MORNING, in St. Thomas Free Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts. Service at 10½ o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH will be open every SABBATH during July and August. Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, the 8th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

THE TRUMP OF GOD.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Last Trumpet.*—Rev. ii., 14-19.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av. Photograph views of the old church for sale.

ELDER WM. STUART WILL PREACH for the Second Advent Church, Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY the 8th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

LIQUID MANURES ON SOIL.—Prof. VOELCHER has reached some important facts on this point. 1. That limey dry soils absorb about six times as much ammonia from the liquid manure as the sterile, sandy soil. 2. That the liquid manure, in contact with the same limey or calcareous soil, becomes much richer in lime, while during its passage through sandy soil it becomes much poorer in this substance. 3. That the calcareous soil absorbs much more potash than the sandy soil. 4. That both of these kinds of soil remove most of the phosphoric acid from the liquid manure. 5. That the liquid manure, in passing through the calcareous soil, becomes poor, and in passing through the sandy becomes rich in silica. It would appear, therefore, to be established from these facts that grass land, to be fed by fed by sewerage (rich in ammoniacal matters,) should be calcareous. The most permanently productive grazing lands, therefore, will be Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Alabama.

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.—Dr. PAMETIN, of Rouen, France, has pointed out the close analogy between the effects of an admitted poison and those of alcohol. 1, Alcohol is a special affection, like lead poisoning; 2, The prolonged presence of alcohol in the stomach produces inflammation of the walls of this organ and other injurious lesions; 3, The gastritis produced by the frequent use of alcohol may be either acute or chronic, and may be complicated by ulcer or general and partial hypertrophy, or contraction of the opening of the stomach, or perulent submucous infiltration; 4, In certain cases of alcoholic gastritis, the tubular glands of the stomach become inflamed and form the purulent fluid, the secrete, either into the stomach or into the cellular tissue of the organ.

INFUSORIAL GENERATOIN.—It has long been known to zoologists that when vegetable infusions are exposed to the action of the atmosphere, the first *infusoria* which appear belong to the very lowest group, and are afterward succeeded by higher forms. It is affirmed by a late experimenter that the monad from which the first appears is the earlier or larvæ stage of at least one, if not more, of the citrated *infusoria*, into which it is subsequently developed. A very important suggestion in zoology.

MECHANICAL FILTRATION.—A very simple and perfect form of filter is made by placing in a tank of impure water a small vessel so arranged that a sponge with which it is supplied shall hang or lap over its edge, and dip into the water of the tank. The sponge gradually sucks up and filters the water in the reservoir, and allows it to drop into the small vessel or receiver, from which it may be drawn by a tube. By placing crushed charcoal in the bottom of the receiver, filtration and purification of the most perfect kind may be effected.

THE MAXIMUM EGG.—Some ova or eggs are so small as to be wholly indistinguishable by the eye, but M. GEOFFRY DE ST. HILAIRE, in 1854, exhibited to the French Academy some eggs of a bird which formerly lived in Madagascar. The largest of these was over one foot long, and nearly as wide. This egg would hold 17¼ pints.

ORIGIN OF THE LINES IN SOLAR SPECTRUM.—It is well known to every student of physics that when the spectrum formed from a narrow line of solar light is viewed by the telescope, it is seen to be crossed by numerous dark lines of various breadths. These, although named Frauenhofer's lines, who counted them and mapped them, were observed by Dr. WOLLASTON first in 1802. FRAUENHOFER said that these lines did not vary, examined at different periods of the day. But it has been observed that they become more conspicuous as the sun descends. Mr. BERHAULT recently sought by experiment to find a clue more or less remote to the origin of these lines. Accordingly, he built fires at a great height (many thousand feet up) and examined the spectrum of the flame. When near the flame the spectrum was continuous—that is, without lines—but when the place of observation of the same flame was removed to a great distance from it, the dark lines similar to those in the sun's spectrum were very visible. From this and other experiments, he concluded that at least some of the lines in the solar spectrum itself were due to the passage of the sun's rays through our atmosphere, and that these particular lines were really of telluric *origin*. It is not easy to understand why, if *some* were due to that cause, they were not all so.

EOZOON CANADENSIS.—Our readers must often have seen this name without having learned anything of the controversy respecting it. It is the name given to a fossil of a foraminifer found by Dr. DAWSON, of Canada, in a strata of the rocks of such antiquity that the oldest previous known fossil of animal life is a thing of yesterday compared with it. The foraminifer are shell animals, minute, consisting of several series of chambers united by minute perforations or *foramen*, whence the name. Prior to the finding of this shell, the oldest fossil was found in sandstone strata of much more recent deposition, according to the chronology of the geologists.

THE NERVOUS FORCE NOT ELECTRICAL.—Notwithstanding the assertion, ever since the date of the researches of MATTEUCI, of the existence in the human nerves of a current *identical* with electricity, DU BOIS REYMOND, its foremost supporter, has recently made an experiment which, he acknowledges, *disproves* it. A nerve of the leg of the frog was connected with two electrodes, and the muscle to which it belonged was connected with a disk movable by the shortening or contraction of this muscle; at one part a silken thread was placed ready for tying; on sending a current through the nerve, contraction ensued and the disk moved; the ligature was next *tightened*, and the bruised part of the nerve was found to be incapable of transmitting the excited nerve force, and no contraction ensued. The inference was that something did actually travel along the nerve course, but if it had been electricity the ligature would not have prevented it.

HYDROPHOBIA EASILY CURED.—Mr. YOUATT, a famous veterinary surgeon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, relates that chrystals of nitrate of silver *rubbed* into the wound would positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten. True or not it is easily tried, and is not dangerous.

OXYGENATED WATER.—This substance, called also "peroxyde of hydrogen," (THENARD,) which has been highly recommended by Dr. RICHARDSON and other physicians, externally as a disinfectant, and internally as an oxygenated water, can be readily obtained by agitating in a large flask, open to the air, powder of amalgamated zinc with distilled water. Obtained in this way it does not contain either zinc or other oxide, but is absolutely pure. The process is very simple and expeditious.

OXYHYDROGEN PLATINUM LIGHT.—It is well known that magnesium, either in a granular or ribbon shape, will, fired, furnish a very brilliant and exceedingly powerful light. But the rapidity of its consumption, and the accumulation of the ash, are difficulties in the way of its common employment. Accordingly, the spongy oxide of magnesium has been substituted for lime in the oxyhydrogen flame, and furnishes a steady white light. A scientific friend of ours has recently discovered that platinum foil placed in the oxyhydrogen flame furnishes a light far exceeding in brilliancy, and especially in actinic power, anything heretofore imagined in light. It is singularly steady, and the consumption of the foil is scarcely appreciable.

THE AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF JESUS.

A Sketch of Ernest Renan.

Paris Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

M. RENAN, author of the *Life of Jesus* and *The Apostles*, was born in 1823. The Jesuits took him under their protection, and gave him a place in their school. He showed himself a slow but brilliant scholar. He was long in acquiring anything, but when it was acquired it was thoroughly mastered and assimilated. He not only knew what he had learned, but he polished it with his own intellect and made it shine. The reports periodically addressed to Paris upon the young men in the training school, directed attention to young RENAN as a Levite destined to reflect the greatest honor on the church. Abbe DUPANLOUP (now the eminent Bishop of Orleans) was always on the watch to discover young men who promised to bring talents to the service of religion, and he read these reports with most careful attention. Struck by the constant commendations bestowed on young RENAN he made him come up to Paris, where he could have him under his own eye. The abbe soon loved the young Levite with the tenderest friendship, and reckoned upon his attaining the highest honors of the Church. When young RENAN had staid the proper time at the training school of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, the abbe transferred him to St. Sulpice's School. It was while he was at St. Sulpice's School, Mons. RENAN, after profound studies, came to the conclusion the religion which he was to teach, and whose offices he was to celebrate, was radically false. He struggled long against this conclusion. Abbe DUPANLOUP and all the professors tried to argue with him, hoping to convince him of error. ERNEST RENAN turned his back on the sanctuary, and sallied forth from the quiet haven of St. SULPICE'S seminary into the great desert of Paris alone, unfriended.

The moment he quitted St. Sulpice's Seminary he went to a teacher's office and got an usher's place in a small boarding-school. Here his salary was table and lodgings—no money; but all his time was not taken up by the duties of usher. He could attend the lectures at the Sorbonne, and visit the great public libraries. He worked hard. When the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres offered a prize for a dictionary of the Semitic languages he won it; and when it offered a prize for an essay on the study of Greek during the Middle Ages, he secured it too.

These academical successes introduced him to learned society in Paris, and four years after he quitted the seminary, he resigned his place of usher to go to Italy, to make researches for the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. On his return he was appointed as aid to the maker of catalogues of manuscripts in the imperial library, on the meagre salary of $300 a year. He soon received a permanent appointment at the library with a salary of $500 a year, which petty income was increased by the money received for his contributions to the *Revue des Deux de Mondes* and *Journal des Debats*, and for the sale of his work entitled *Philosophical Essays*. As soon as his revenues increased, he married the daughter of HENRI SHEFFER—the niece of ARY SHEFFER—and he was a happy man. He had now begun to turn his attention to his *History of the Origin of Christianity*. The French Government gave him, in 1860, a mission of exploration in ancient Phœnicia, which was then unusually open to French travelers, for the French army then occupied the country. Upon his return to Paris, he was appointed Professor of Hebrew at the College of France. The attacks he made on religion, even in his first lecture, raised so much indignation throughout France, the Government was obliged by the pressure of public opinion to suspend his lectures. He continued in possession of the chair for two and a half years. The Government hoped he would resign, and tried to persuade him to do so. He refused and was dismissed after the publication of the first volume of his history of the origin of Christianity. The Government at one time thought seriously of seizing this work, but was prevailed upon to keep aloof. You know how it sold. It is said Mons. RENAN received $30,000 copyright from the sale of this one volume, and the demand it created for his other works put another $10,000 into his pocket. The Government offered him his old place at the imperial library, (where, I had forgotten to mention, a series of promotions had raised him to a place with a salary of $1,000 a year,) but he declined to accept it. He devoted himself sedulously to the second volume of his *History of the Origin of Christianity*, and before sending it to the press, he revisited the scenes where apostles (to whose career it is dedicated) lived and labored. He was absent twelve or eighteen months. His wife went everywhere with him. He set to work on the second volume on his return, and it was seven months going through the press, so numerous were the corrections he made; it is said he required eight proof-sheets of every page before the work reached what he thought the utmost pitch of perfection which he could give it. He has a most tenacious memory, especially for words. He knows, beside Hebrew, Sanscrit, Greek, Latin and French, English and German thoroughly. You may easily imagine, from what I have said, he is a man of even temper, and quite agreeable. A common friend from New-Orleans, who met him several times at dinner, while the former was an exile here, told me he was once of the most agreeable men he had ever met (and our friend has met half America). He described the tones of M. RENAN'S voice and his perfect articulation as fascinating. I should have thought the monotonous tone of M. RENAN'S voice in conversation would have fatigued one in the course of several hours. Our friend told me my supposition was erroneous. M. RENAN is not a brilliant talker; at least he is not a brilliant talker after the fashion of M. VILLEMAIN or M. VICTOR COUSIN and other brilliant talkers of the day. They shine in their happy *bon mots*, by their skill in juggling with words or phrases. M. RENAN never made—he never so much as stumbled into a *mot* in all his life. He is intelligent, intellectual, often ironical—never witty. I add, to complete his portrait, he is awkward at all physical exercises; on horseback he is at the complete mercy of the horse; in the water, he has a millstone's alacrity of sinking; he never had a gun in his hand. You see this the moment you lay eyes on him. He is short, thick-set, heavy, slow, awkward. He was never touched bodily by the graces, or mentally by grace. He plods, even in our streets, as if he was among furrows; walk he cannot. Whenever I have seen him I have thought he looked much more like a college tutor or head accountant than an eminent literary man. He has a turn for no amusements. Chess, backgammon, dominos, cards, he holds in equal aversion. His pastime is a good book, a comfortable chair, by a warm fire, after a hearty meal. He has love for and knowledge of art, as he showed by his work on the 14th. His library is both handsome and comfortable. He has several children. They have all been baptised, and with their mother go regularly to church. He spends his Summer chiefly at Sevres. The success of his new work will be great. The whole of the first edition, 20,000 copies, were exhausted to supply booksellers' orders before it was published. The second edition, of 20,000 copies, is sold fast. The demand for the first volume ("The Life of Jesus") still continues. It is confidently predicted M. RENAN will receive $200,000 at the least from his history.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE.

His Conduct previous to the Attempt to Commit Suicide.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 4.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE last arrived in St. Louis on the 19th ult., on his way to Washington. He had been suffering from serious symptoms for some months, rendering attention to his official duties in the United States Senate a difficult task. While at Washington, a few weeks ago, he received intelligence making it important for him to pay a visit of business to Kansas, and against the advice of his Washington physician he set out upon the journey. He went to Lawrence, and had reached St. Louis again on his return, when prostrated by increased illness.

On the 22d Dr. T. G. COMSTOCK, of our city, was summoned to the General at the Lindell Hotel. The Doctor informs us that he found him in bed, complaining of dizziness, extreme depression of spirits, sinking sensations, numbness of the limbs after sleeping, intense nervousness and loss of sleep. The dizziness and numbness had been suffered, though in a much less degree, at times, for six months preceding. The patient was also timid, and expressed himself as afraid to be alone. He would not permit himself to be left alone for a minute. The doctor prescribed for him, but was required to remain, and to be as constantly in attendance as possible. The General's private secretary, Capt. WILLIAMS, was constantly with him, night and day.

The sufferer said he greatly feared death, and dreaded that "one of his sinking spells would leave him without his mind." Such was his disquietude that in the Doctor's absences he would repeatedly send for him in the night or daytime. The symptoms yielded to treatment, but on the next evening they were worse, and the General's nervousness and apprehensions increased. Dr. FRANKLIN was called in as consulting physician. Dr. COMSTOCK was requested by LANE to telegraph to Washington that he was detained by illness, and to ask leave of absence from the Senate—which was done. The General's wife at Lawrence was also telegraphed to, requesting her to come to St. Louis. She replied that she could not come, being herself ill, and that he must, if possible, return immediately to Lawrence. On receiving her answer, Wednesday last, the General concluded to go to Lawrence, and insisted that Dr. COMSTOCK should accompany him. Though not regarding the journey as judicious, the Doctor thought it better to consent than to oppose, and yielded to the peremptory demand that he should go with him. LANE still had considerable physical strength. He remained in deep dejection, would not look at a newspaper or think of anything but his distressful condition, and would see no company. He wished to see a clergymen, and Dr. COMSTOCK on Wednesday sought in succession for Revs. Dr. GEORGE, Dr. COX, Dr. NELSON, Dr. NICHOLS and Dr. SCHUYLER, but each had left town. Gen. LANE was a Methodist, having years ago joined a church of that denomination in Kansas.

Wednesday evening the party started in the cars for Kansas. The General's dejection seemed to increase, and among his expressions of apprehension was the one that he should not be able to sleep. After some hours of riding, he asked if they had passed Jefferson City, and said he feared he would lose his mind; that he wanted to stop and go to some insane asylum. He asked if there was one at Jefferson. When told there was none, he asked, "Where is the nearest one?" He was told "at Fulton," but that all such notions were needless, and that he must dismiss them. He did so, and conversed with more cheerfulness, referring to his political action. He said in substance that he had felt compelled, in order to preserve, if possible, the harmony of the Republican party, to take a course which had brought down upon him bitter denunciations from former friends, and that wrong motives had beed unjustly imputed to him.

At 11 o'clock, contrary to his fears, he dropped asleep, and slept with little interruption for seven hours. Thursday morning he was anxious to go back to St. Louis, and to take the return train at once, but he was persuaded to go on to Kansas City. Arriving there he refused to take the boat to Leavenworth, and chose to remain at Kansas City all day. He went to a hotel and to bed, and then felt much better, and conversed cheerfully and freely with his physicians. Mrs. LANE arrived there in the afternoon, and the General and his wife and the Doctor rode out together, and visited the General's old camping ground in McGee's addition. Reaching his old headquarters, he got out of the carriage to inspect the premises, and appeared unusually cheerful. They returned to the hotel, took tea, and then with some others went to the theatre. Taking up one of the bills and noticing that the play was to be the "Maniac's Daughter," Gen. LANE said he feared the effect such a play might have on him, but he remained through the first part. Then he withdrew, and was accompanied by the Doctor to the hotel. There the General quietly retired awhile, and then kneeling by the bedside audibly prayed in a fervent and appropriate manner—after which he retired and slept peacefully, without an opiate.

On Friday morning the party took a steamer for Leavenworth. On the way the General relapsed into a very melancholy mood, expressed fears that Leavenworth would have a bad effect upon him, and regretted that the Doctor must there part from him. Though many of the General's old acquaintances met him, he was indisposed to converse with them. The party reached Leavenworth and found a carriage in waiting to take them to the farm of Gen. LANE'S brother-in-law, two miles from the city. At the patient's request, Dr. COMSTOCK brought Dr. FEW, of Leavenworth, and explained to him the case and the treatment. Dr. FEW concurred in Dr. COMSTOCK'S diagnosis and treatment of the case, and in his view that the patient was threatened with softening of the brain. The General had requested Capt. WILLIAMS to have Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, Methodist, of Leavenworth, brought to the farm-house, but this gentleman was not found.

At 4 P. M., Friday, Dr. COMSTOCK paid adieu to his patient, who was then exceedingly dejected, and expressed much regret that the Doctor must leave him, as he now found himself not so well. The next intelligence Dr. COMSTOCK received in the case was on on the 2d inst., Monday, when a telegram from Capt. WILLIAMS informed him of the catastrophe that followed his departure.

The Doctor states to us that the General's conversation was at no time such as to lead him to suspect any intention of suicide, though his preying melancholy, refusal to be left alone, apprehensions of losing his mind, and general manner induced to precautions against that danger. On one occasion, LANE very minutely detailed the circumstances of the suicide of his brother in Florida, a United States army officer there, many years ago, and at the same time expressed much astonishment that his brother could have done such an act. There was nothing in the manner or matter of the statement to excite apprehension, but the reverse. Dr. COMSTOCK is clear in the judgment that the suicide by LANE is emphatically to be attributed solely to mental aberration, induced by extreme prostration and derangement of the nervous system, and aggravated by anxiety.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The New Local Constitution for the Upper and Lower Provinces.

Special Dispatch to the Toronto Globe.

OTTAWA, Friday, June 29.

I hear that the Local Constitutions for Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, are nearly ready at last, and will be submitted to Parliament on Tuesday next. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of every point, but from what I have gathered in various quarters, am led to believe that the following will be found a pretty correct outline of the scheme that will be proposed.

In Lower Canada the system will remain very much as at present. The electoral division of the Lower House will be as now; and the Upper House will be a nominated body of gentlemen, residing within and possessing a certain property qualification within the electoral division for which he is nominated.

In Upper Canada there is to be but one Camber. The Lieut.-Governor is to be appointed by the Confederate Government, and he will have a veto on all measures passed by the Chamber—but a two-thirds vote of the Chamber will override the veto. The Constitution will not provide for the appointment of any department officers—the Local Parliament, when established, will determine the number and duties of these functionaries. The Lieut.-Governor, immediately on his appointment, will nominate his Cabinet Ministers and organize the Legislative Chamber.

The Legislative Chamber of Upper Canada is to consist of eighty-two members, that is, seventeen more than at present. The seventeen seats, I understand, are to be distributed as follows: Town of Chatham, 1; Town of Guelph, 1; Town of Brantford, 1; Town of Peterboro', 1; Town of Belleville, 1; Town of St. Catherines, 1; Toronto University, 1; Indian District of Algoma, 1; County of Huron, 1; County of Bruce, 1; County of Perth, 1; County of Grey, 1; Kent and Lambton (between them,) 1; County of Peel, 1; York and Sincoe (between them,) 1; County of Frontenoc, 1; County of Renfrew, 1. Total 17.

This may not be the exact arrangement, but it is not far from what is proposed, I fancy. Perhaps a township adjoining the towns to which members are given may be brought within their respective electoral divisions.

The new local Constitutions will come into force the moment the Imperial Parliament has passed the act necessary to give them existence. The Governor-General will form a Confederate Cabinet Council—a Confederate Parliament will be called and put in operation under the advice of that Council. Lieutenant-Governors will be appointed in the several Provinces under the advice of that Council, and the Lieutenant-Governors so appointed will proceed to form their respective Cabinets, and organize their respective Legislatures.

It will be quite competent for the same person to represent his electoral division in the local as well as the Confederate Legislature.

SAD CALAMITY—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY DROWNED.—Great consternation was caused in Hudson on Wednesday afternoon by the drowning of Mr. FREDERICK S. GIFFORD, Jr., and Miss LOUISA MANLEY, an interesting young lady, and cousin of Mr. GIFFORD, who was on a visit from Ottawa, Illinois. The circumstances of this calamity are peculiarly sad. A party of about fifteen, including some of the nearest relatives of the deceased, left the city in the morning for a pic-nic excursion to Roger's Island, about four miles below the city. The party comprised three boat loads, the smaller containing Mr. F. A. GIFFORD, his brother JULIAN, Miss MANLEY, and two other young ladies. Two of the boats reached the Island in safety. About half an hour after ward Mr. H. PENFIELD, of Catskill, reached the Island with his yacht, conveying JULIAN GIFFORD, two of the lady passengers, and the sad intelligence. It appears that the tide was on the ebb, and the wind blowing very strongly from the south, formed a heavy sea, and the boat being heavily loaded became swamped. As the little craft filled with water, Mr. FREDERICK GIFFORD, who was a good swimmer, jumped overboard, apparently to lighten the burden. Miss MANLEY immediately followed, and caught hold of him, when both sunk and were not afterward seen. The boat soon after capsized, but through the presence of mind of JULIAN GIFFORD, the two young ladies and himself clung to the boat until assistance arrived. The bodies have not as yet been recovered.—*Albany Express, June 7.*

THE PEABODY CHURCH AT GEORGETOWN.—Among the other princely donations of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., in the neighborhood of his birth-place, we learn that a Memorial Church is to be erected for the Congregational Society at Georgetown, as a monument to the mother of the donor. This church is intended to seat between 500 and 600 persons, and is in the Norman or round-arched style of ecclesiastical architecture, with a tower 105 feet in height. The proportions of the edifice are harmonious and pleasing, and the church will form a conspicuous addition to the attractions of this thriving town. The architects are Messrs. G. J. F. BRYANT and A. GILMAN, and it is hoped to complete the building by the 1st of June, 1867.—*Boston Traveller.*

LAW REPORTS.

Escape of Lamirande.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Augustus P. Green, the United States Deputy Marshal in whose custody Lamirande was or was supposed to be when he escaped, was arrested on a charge of permitting the prisoner to escape. The account of the escape of Ernest Lureaud Lamirande, the defaulting French cashier, has been already given, and the present proceeding is taken, as the District-Attorney states, for the purpose of ascertaining where the fault lies.

Marshal Murray was sworn, and testified that Green was a regularly appointed Deputy, who had held his position since last October. Mr. Green had Lamirande in custody as Deputy Marshal; witness had seen Lamirande in Green's custody on the 3d of July, either to be returned to jail, or taken before the Commissioner; he (witness) did not give him any special directions on that day; had no knowledge before his escape that Lamirande had ever been taken to any such places as that from which he escaped; he had consented some two or three weeks ago, that if the French Consul was willing he should be permitted to take the air, as it was said he was sick.

Mr. Donohue, the counsel for the accused, asked for time to prepare his defence, and also to examine the books and papers in the Marshal's office.

Mr. Courtney opposed the motion, offering to produce the books, &c. It was a case in which the Government should act promptly.

The Commissioner thought that a day was but a short time for the defendant to prepare, and adjourned the case to Monday, at 12 o'clock M. The Commissioner fixed the bail of the accused at $2,000, which was promptly given by his counsel, Mr. Donohue.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 7.

By Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the application for vacating assessment for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; application to vacate assessment granted. George W. Niles *vs.* Thomas Butler, et. al.; motion for the injunction denied with costs.

By Justice Sutherland.

Alexander Studwell *vs.* A. Arnold, et al.; findings settled.

BUSINESS IN THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted by Surrogate TUCKER on the estates of the following named persons, during the week ending July 7, 1866:

Henrietta A. Kelsey, Joseph S. Hunt, Margaret O'Hara, Maria A. Boyd, Mary Muse, Philip Graf, James Kenny, Hugh McNally, Elizabeth B. Schultz, Howard Swan, Jacob Bahm, Christian Newmaster, sFranzika Stubner, Robert J. N. B. Gray, Matthew Bonner, Michael Feeney, Sarah O'Connell.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP GRANTED.

The Surrogate has during the week granted letters of guardianship as follows:

To John T. Smith, guardian for Ellen M. Smith and Edward W. Smith; John W. Rode, guardian for J. O. Falkenburg; James Fullerton, guardian for Thomas H. Ward; Erdman Gross, guardian for Amelia Bucks; Chas. Schultz, guardian for Anton F. Mang and Oscar Mang; Julia Costar, guardian for Maria A. Costar, Julia E. Costar and Henrietta J. Costar.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A GAROTTER CONVICTED.

John Fitzpatrick, otherwise known as Liverpool Jack, was charged with stealing a very small amount of money from Daniel Mahoney, a resident of Haverstraw. Witness said he came to the City on the 4th of July, and spent the day with some friends. He was returning home in the evening, on his way to the boat, through Washington-street, when he met four men. After some conversation, the men wanted him to go and have a drink, but he declined; he had drank enough. When they found that he could not be enticed into some low den, the prisoner immediately put his arm around his neck and choked him, and the others rifled his pockets. In the struggle the prisoner's hat fell off and so did Mahoney's, and in running off Fitzpatrick picked up Mahoney's hat; and witness, when he recovered, picked up the hat of the thief. Officer Kelly said that he was told that "Liverpool Jack" had robbed a man, and making search for him he found him an hour afterward asleep on the dock. When taken before Mahoney he indentified his hat and the prisoner. The accused was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

TWO SIDES TO A STORY.

John Riley, a recently landed Irishman, was charged with assaulting Richard Hennessey, also a stranger in the country. Hennesey said he went into a house in Houston-street, and asked for a drink. The keeper of the house would not give it, and after going out on the sidewalk Riley struck him, and in the struggle he lost $11. The defendant, on the other hand, called Thomas McFadden, the proprietor of this house in Houston-street. He said the two greenhorns came into his place about 12 o'clock at night, and demanded drinks, and said they would not leave till they got them. They had drank too much already, and they were refused any more liquor. Mr. McFadden, when closing up his place first shoved one out, then the other, and they both fell. Riley never touched Hennessey. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

A LINK IN THE EVIDENCE LACKING.

William Hantz, a baker, was charged with the larceny of $25, from Mr. Charles C. Beck, under the following circumstances: The prisoner had been employed by Mr. Beck for about four days, and learning that a Mrs. Connolly owed that amount to complainant, he represented that he had been sent there to collect it. The first that Mr. Beck knew of the fraud was when he went himself to collect the bill. On the information received from Mrs. Connally, Hantz was arrested, but when the case was tried Mrs. Connolly was not present to testify. The prisoner, owing to her absence, had to be discharged.

TEMPTED TO STEAL.

Ellen Peters, colored, was charged with the larceny of a two-dollar bill from the counter of a store. Her own story convicted her. Mary Buckley, saleswoman in a fancy store, was waiting on a lady who had made some purchases. This lady threw a two-dollar bill on the counter, and then suddenly asked the saleswoman to go to the other counter and show her some other goods. The two went across the store leaving the bill beside the defendant. Nobody saw her take the bill, but suspicion rested on her, and after her arrest she admitted taking it off the floor. Her confession convicted her and she was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

A FOURTH WARD ROUGH.

Michael Crowley, a regular Fourth Ward rough, was charged with a very serious assault on Louisa Swigout. Witness said: I keep a dance-house at No. 86 James-street; I locked the door at a quarter to twelve, and he burst it in with six of his friends; I asked him what he wanted, and he said he meant to put up in the house all night; I said he should not, and he took hold of me here and threw me on the floor, kicked me in the eye, and in saving my face he kicked my arm until it was broken. The prisoner was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '67	129⅛	100	Canton Co	55⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, '68 ... O.	123	200	Quick. Min.	48
47,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ... R.	109	100	do	47⅞
27,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ... C.	108⅝	100	At. Mail St. C.	121⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	105⅞	100	Bos. Water P.	33
5,000	do	105⅝	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	214
300,000	US. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	104¾	400	N. Y. Cen.	99⅜
10,000	do	104⅞	200	Reading R.	107¼
11,000	do ... 2d call	105	300	do	107⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	98	300	do	107
10,000	do ... 2d call	98⅛	200	do ... 2d call	106¾
8,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
	First Ser.	103¾	300	Erie R.	68
10,000	do ... 2d call	103⅝	1200	do	67⅞
10,500	do ... 2d Ser.	103⅝	600	do ... s3	67¾
5,000	do. Third Ser.	103¾	600	do ... s60	64¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	66	200	do ... s60	65
1,000	Ga. State 6s	110	100	do ... 2d call ... s3	67¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s	85	500	do	67⅞
1,000	do	85¼	24	Panama R. ... x-d	250
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91	200	Ill. Central R.	122
11,000	Missouri 6s	78	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅝
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	400	do	83½
20,000	do ... b30	27⅞	100	Cleve., Col & Cin. R.	117
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st	91	200	Chic. & N. W.	31½
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100	400	do	31⅝
7,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89½	518	Chic. & N. W. P.	61
4,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98	600	do	61⅛
8,000	C. & N. W. Con.	75	200	do ... b10	61¼
1,000	Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	95	600	Cleve. & Tol	108¾
1,000	do	96	100	do	108⅞
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	95	200	do ... b10	109
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92	400	do	109
40	Phenix Bank	106	440	Chi. & R. I.	95¼
95	Fourth N. Bk.	100	50	do	95⅛
10	Cen. N. Bank	107	200	Tol., Wab. & W	37⅝
150	Penn. Coal Co.	151	200	do	37¾
100	do	151½	200	do	38
100	Central Coal	43	100	do ... b30	38¼
100	do	43¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	97¼
300	do	43½	100	do	97⅜
17	West. U. Tel.	53¾	800	do	97½
200	do	53⅞	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	32
600	do	54	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	45¼
24	do	54½	100	C., Bur. & Quin.	124

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	West. U. Tel.	53⅝	200	Canton Co.	55
50	do	54⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122
2100	Erie R.	67¾	100	Chic. & R. I. ... c	95½
500	do ... s3	67¾	100	do ... b10	95¾
300	do	67⅞	100	do ... s3	95½
200	do ... b3	67⅞	100	do ... s10	95⅝
100	do ... s15	66¾	200	do	95½
300	do ... s3	67¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	31½
300	do ... b10	67⅞	100	do ... b15	31½
300	do	67⅝	100	do ... s10	31⅝
200	do	67⅞	100	do ... b3	31½
400	do ... b3	67¾	100	Chic. & N. W. P. ... b3	61⅛
800	Reading R. ... x-d. s3	106⅞	50	Tol., Wab. & W	35
200	do ... b30	107	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. ... b3	46¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	153¾	400	Clev. & Tol	109
10,000	O. & M. C. ... s3	27½	200	Reading R. ... x-d	106⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	48¼	400	do ... b10	107
1000	West. U. Tel. ... s30	53⅛	1800	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅝
800	Erie R.	68⅛	200	do ... b10	83⅝
600	do	68⅛	500	do	83
200	do ... b10	68⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. ... b3	31⅝
500	do ... s3	68⅛	100	do ... b10	31⅛
1500	do	68¾	100	do ... s3	31⅜
400	do ... s3	68¾	100	do ... s80	31⅜
200	do ... b60	68⅞	200	do ... b15	31½
500	do	68⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	60⅞
300	Chic. & R. I.	95⅝	800	do ... b3	61
200	do ... s3	95⅞	400	do	61
100	do ... b15	95¾	100	do ... b30	61⅛
200	do	95⅜	1200	do ... b3	61⅛
100	do ... s10	95¾	200	do ... b15	61¼
100	do ... b3	95⅜	400	do ... s3	61⅛
300	do ... s3	95¾	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. ... b60	46⅝
900	P., Ft. W. & C. ... x-d	97½	300	do	46
300	do ... b3	97¼			

SATURDAY, July 7—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were less firm than on Friday, the range being 154⅛@153⅝ ℔ cent. The Specie export of the week is $1,630,730, as against $1,621,948 received from California. Included in both sums is about half a million of Silver bars, the produce of the Nevada mines. The following is the official list of the Export of the week:

July 3, steamship *Tarifa*, Liverpool, gold bars	$117,569
July 3, steamship *Tarifa*, Liverpool, silver bars	36,862
July 3, steamship *Tarifa*, Liverpool, American gold	219,920
July 3, steamship *Tarifa*, Havre, American gold	85,000
July 3, steamship *Tarifa*, Havre, gold bars	173,700
July 3, steamship *Tarifa*, Havre, foreign coin	10,000
July 6, steamship *Arago*, Havre, foreign coin	5,600
July 6, steamship *Arago*, Havre, foreign gold	200
July 6, steamship *Arago*, Havre, American gold and silver bars	3,500
July 6, steamship *Arago*, Havre, American gold and silver bars	3,800
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, American silver	15,450
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, American gold	248,580
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, American gold and silver	50,000
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, foreign silver	14,953
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, Mexican silver	101,000
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, silver bars	446,467
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, gold bars	29,375
July 7, steamship *Bavaria*, Hamburg, American silver	4,754
July 7, steamship *City of Boston*, Liverpool, American silver	10,000
July 7, steamship *City of Boston*, Liverpool, American gold	30,300
July 7, steamship *City of Boston*, Liverpool, Mexican silver	24,000
Total	$1,630,730

The disbursements of Gold Interest from the Treasury Office, for the five business days of the week, amount to $3,964,634, and the Gold receipts into the Office for Customs amount to $2,462,265.

Another large business was done in Government securities, the heaviest demand running on United States 5-20s of 1865, which advanced to 104⅞@105 ℔ cent. As 67 days Gold Interest has accumulated on these bonds, equal to about 1⅞ ℔ cent. currency, with Gold at 150, they are still relatively cheaper than the 7.30s, at 103⅝ and interest added, as the rule is with the 7-30s. The long 6 ℔ cents, of 1881 sold as high as 109 ex dividend, and the 10.40s at 98⅛. The old 5-20s brought 105⅝ ℔ cent.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm at the morning Boards. No afternoon session was held, but in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building, where the Brokers and outsiders meet in common, there was a buoyant demand for Erie shares up to 68⅞@69 ℔ cent., and a firm bidding for the other Stocks. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night; the general market closing firm, and Money easy to the Brokers:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98⅛	N. West Pref.	61⅛	61¼
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island	95⅞	95⅜
U. S. 7.30s	103⅝	103⅝	Fort Wayne	97½	97½
N. Y. Central	99⅝	99⅝	Cumb'land Coal	45¾	46½
Erie	67⅞	68¾	Quicksilver	48	48
Hudson	113	113	W. U. Telegraph	54	53⅞
Reading	107	106⅞	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Mich. Southern	80	79⅞	Canton	55	55
Illinois Central	121¾	121⅞	Ohio Certificates	27¾	27⅜
Pittsburgh	83⅝	83⅝	American Gold	154⅝	153⅝
Missouri 6s	78½	78	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜
Northwest	31½	31⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Central National	106
America	130	Fourth National	99¾
Phenix	106	Ninth National	106½
North River	120	Bank of the Republic	112½
Commerce	109	Metropolitan	117½
Ocean	95	St. Nicholas	106
American Exchange	110	Commonwealth	100
Pacific	160		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	103½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	97¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M, 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	86
Harlem 3d M., 1868	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	106	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	103½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Han. & St. Jo., convert.	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	78
Tol. Wab. 1st M.	88	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x.	88		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,866,325 23; including for Customs, $442,000; Gold Notes, $694,000. Payments, $2,827,586 25. Balance, $88,065,802 66.

The June traffic on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was:

In June, 1866	$242,500
In June, 1865	237,502
Increase	$4,998

The June traffic on the Chicago and Great Eastern Road was:

In June, 1866	$118,600
In June, 1865	91,987
Increase	$26,973

The following is the official report to Congress of Five-Twenty Bonds issued and sold since Jan 1, 1866, to June 4, 1866:

Date.		Principal.	Rate of premium.	Amount received
Jan.	9*	$25,000	2⅛	$25,647 63
	6*	10,000	2¼	10,382 22
	6*	500,000	3	520,589 05
	20*	1,000,000	2	1,033,150 70
	22*	20,000	2¼	20,833 45
	23*	100,000	2	103,347 95
	24	1,000,000	2	1,033,808 20
	3	285,000	2	290,700 00
	5	100,000	2⅛	102,125 00
	6	451,000	1¾	458,892 40
	8	269,500	1¾	274,216 25
	10	105,000	1¾	106,837 50
	12	30,000	1¾	30,525 00
	15	174,000	1¾	177,045 00
	16	50,000	1¾	50,875 00
	16	3,000	1⅞	3,016 25
	17	1,579,000	1⅞	1,608,606 25
	18	38,000	1¾	38,665 00
	19	50,000	1¾	50,875 00
	22	10,000	2	10,200 00
	29	5,000	2	5,100 00
Feb.	2	200,000	2⅛	204,250 00
	2	30,000	2¼	30,675 00
	5	50,000	2¼	51,125 00
	6	10,000	2¼	10,225 00
	8	60,000	2¼	61,350 00
	8	20,000	2⅜	20,475 00
	9	40,000	2¼	40,900 00
	13	36,000	2⅝	36,945 00
	15	50,000	2⅞	51,437 50
	19	5,000	3⅜	5,168 75
	20	15,000	3¼	15,487 50
	27	5,000	2	5,100 00
	20	30,000	3⅜	31,012 50
	28	16,500	3	16,995 00
	14*	100,000	2	103,726 03
March	3	30,000	3½	30,937 50
	3	38,000	3	39,140 00
	13	20,000	3	20,600 00
	16	70,000	3⅝	72,537 50
	21	7,500	3⅝	7,771 88
April	19	600,000	4⅝	627,750 00
	19	125,000	4½	130,625 00
	20	900,000	4¾	942,750 00
	20	150,000	4⅝	156,937 50
	20	550,000	4⅞	576,812 50
	21	175,000	4¾	183,312 50
	23	2,000,000	5	2,100,000 00
	24	250,000	5⅜	263,427 50
	24	150,000	5¼	157,875 00
	26	75,000	5¾	79,312 50
	27	50,000	5¾	52,875 00
	30	75,000	5¾	79,312 50
	30	600,000	5½	623,000 00
	30	128,000	1¾	130,240 00
May	1	61,000	1¾	62,067 50
	1	122,000	1⅞	124,287 50
	1	100,000	¼	100,250 00
	1	1,500,000	5⅝	1,584,375 00
	1	458,000	5¾	475,875 00
	1	100,000	1⅞	101,875 00
	2†	1,021,500	—	1,021,500 00
	4†	262,500	—	262,500 00
	4	675,000	1⅞	687,656 25
	5	500,000	1⅞	509,375 00
	5	250,000	2	255,000 00
	7	20,000	2⅛	20,425 00
	8	10,000	2	10,200 00
	8	1,500,500	1⅞	1,528,125 00
	8	548,000	1⅝	557,413 13
	11	162,500	2	165,750 00
	26†	300,000	—	300,000 00
	28†	200,000	—	200,000 00
	18	100,000	1⅞	101,875 00
	18	500,000	2	510,125 00
	21	90,000	2	91,800 00
	26	1,000,000	1⅞	1,018,750 00
	28	70,000	2	71,400 00
	21	70,800	2	72,216 00
	26	64,000	‡	65,000 00
	30†	26,600	—	
June	2	285,000	2	290,700 00
	2	220,000	1 15-16	224,262 50
	2	95,000	1 31-32	96,870 00
Total		$22,769,900		$23,435,236 99

*With interest added.
†Exchanged for 7 3-10 notes.
‡*Sic.* 1,564.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in June:

1866	$65,076
1865	72,743
Decrease	$7,667

For the month of June:

1866	$290,642
1865	411,180
Decrease	$20,538

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of June:

1866	$335,082
1865	365,662
Decrease	$30,580

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of June:

1866	$368,273
1865	355,269
Increase	$13,004

From Jan. 1 to June 30:

1866	$1,695,564
1865	1,710,876

The following Dividends are announced as half-yearly for July: United States Trust Company, 5 ℔ cent., free; New-York Equitable Insurance Company, semi-annual, 6 ℔ cent., free; National Fire Insurance Company, semi-annual, 6 ℔ cent.; Bank of Kentucky, semi-annual, 3 ℔ cent., free, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, semi-annual, 10 ℔ cent., free.

In addition to the large and prompt contribution of $9,000 to Portland by the Stock and Gold Boards yesterday, the following additional individual contributions, (nearly all from Brokers,) are acknowledged to-day by Messrs. SAXON & RAYMOND, No. 18 New-street, who have undertaken to receive and forward the money to the Mayor of Portland:

"We wish to acknowledge through your columns the following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire. We have authorized Hon. JOS. C. NOYES, of Portland, to draw upon us for all subscriptions thus far:

Saxton & Raymond	$200	H. G. Marquand & Drinock	$100
G. F. Noyes	100	Howes & Macy	100
Greenleaf, Norris & Co.	300	Jay Cooke & Co.	500
D. Groesbeck & Co.	100	O. Ashworth	100
C. R. Marvin & Co.	100	James H. Benedict	100
Stebbins & Bloodgood	100	Satterlee & Co.	100
Wetherbee, Watson & Co.	100	Smith, Randolph & Co.	100
Bryant, Schaick & Co.	100	Fisk & Hatch	250
Gilhos, Harney & Co.	100	Lyon, Hoffman & Co.	100
Scott, Capron & Co.	100	Baltir & Sander	100
Bell & Yelverton	100	H. F. Morgan & Co.	100
C. S. Sloan & Co.	50	Heath & Hughes	100
Vermilye & Co.	200	Maitland, Phelps & Co.	250
Clark, Dodge & Co.	100	Marvin & White	50
Homer L. Williams	50	Waterhouse, Pearl & Co	100
Wm. & John O'Brien	100	Renauld, Francois & Co	100
Cammann & Co.	100	Smith, Martin & Co.	100
Ward & Co.	100	Wainwright & McLeod	50
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	100	Wilson, Gibson & Co.	100
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	100	Hart & Purcell	25
Stone, Nichols & Stone	100	James L. Williams	10
B. N. Meyers & Co.	100	Joseph B. Collins	10
Cash	25	G. W. Egleston	8
W. H. Gould	25	De Witt, Kittle & Co.	100
Elliot & Shepard	25		
Total			$5,228

FINANCIAL.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

$12,000 WANTED ON A LOAN FOR three to five years, secured by bond and mortgage on a valuable peat bed, containing over 50,000 tons, near a railroad, with a near-by market; quality of the peat is undoubted, and with necessary machinery can be condensed to be nearly as solid as coal; with a yield annually of over $60,000. The money is wanted to develop the bed, for which legal interest will be paid and a per centage of the profits; good references given, and principals only treated with. Address A. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.
CASH CAPITAL ... $250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866 ... 296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID ... NONE.
At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
HUGH LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFINGH'M TOWNSEND, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON, JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS, PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD, WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT, HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH, THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.
One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company
Daniel D. T. Marshall, Wm. C. Martin,
Allen Monroe, E. P. Beach,
Charles E. Noble, G. M. Van Hosen,
Spencer K. Green, Thomas E. Stewart,
Darius Clark,
were elected Directors for the ensuing year.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held on the 27th of June, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIEL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. G. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.
Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, June 30, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared the usual semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 20, payable on and after July 16.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,373,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAZILIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Messrs. H. M. LANE & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in American Machinery and Wares, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, respectfully inform the manufacturers, merchants, inventors, &c., of the United States, that they will receive assignments of packages intended for the National Exhibition to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October, 1866; and having special facilities for exhibiting American manufactures, will give every attention to their proper disposition in the exhibiting building. For particulars address their representative in New-York, M. O. C. JAMES, Box 6,001 Post-office.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.—The City of Portland, Maine, has been visited by a most destructive fire. Thousands of her people have been left destitute and homeless. Their necessities are most pressing, and the citizens of New-York owe it to their own good name to come promptly to their relief. The local authorities have no power under the laws to make contributions. They must be made by individuals.
If there are any who desire to contribute at once, their offerings, if sent to me, will be immediately forwarded to the Mayor of Portland for distribution.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS' AGENCY, to aid the introduction and establish the sale of such articles as may have claim to superior quality, cheapness or novelty. Address J. C. FELLOWS, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 7, IN GOING from New-Jersey Central Railroad Ferry, foot of Liberty-st., to Wall-st., a lady's white-faced GOLD WATCH with gold chain attached. Any one returning the same to D. P. THOMAS, No. 126 Pearl-st., will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND OTHERS—An elegant counter, with walnut desks, and gas fixtures complete, nearly new and in perfect order; cost $4,000. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, at No. 43 Pine-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND...........SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA...........SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK...........SATURDAY, July 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon...........$100 | Lower Saloon...........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power...........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power...........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE...........LAMARIE.......SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD...........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine...........$80
Steerage, with superior fare...........40

For further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on

SATURDAY, July 21,

at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship,

RAPIDAN,

W. B. EATON, Commander,

Will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER...........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA...........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship

EMILY B. SOUDER,

will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line, Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.

ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage...........$20

The favorite passenger steamship

FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,

will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE RAILROAD LINE.

Change of hours.

On and after Monday, July 9, the new and splendid steamer WILLIAM COOK will leave the south side of pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1, North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the Baggage and Way Line will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point and Highland stations.

The Express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

will offer during the coming week the entire balance of their stock of FANCY SILKS at a great reduction. Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, suitable to the season.

FANCY GRENADINES in great variety, from 35 cents to $1 25.

OXONIANS, the specialty of the season, reduced to 35 cents; worth 60 cents.

New shades of COLORED ALPACA.

TWO THOUSAND FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS,

in great variety of style, and at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, (slightly damaged,) $20; worth $35. Berlin wool shawls, for traveling, $8; worth $14.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Over 200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

BLACK SILK BASQUES AND CIRCULARS, in new and elegant styles, made of Bonnet's Black Silks and finished in the best manner,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

REAL LACE SHAWLS; an elegant assortment just received.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, purchased much under cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER AND FINISHED WHEN PROMISED.

BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.

SQUARE MESH BLACK GRENADINES, finest quality imported.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 65 cents: worth $1.

BLACK GRENADINE, 65, 75 and 85 cents; warranted all silk.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN at REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-ST.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS!

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

Heavy advance in MUSLINS

BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICE.

FINE MUSLINS, 16c. and 18c. a yard.

FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.

WAMSUTTAS, 4-4, ONLY 35c.

Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM 10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,

20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,

10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,

and 25c. to 75 a yard on CASSIMERES,

BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.

BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.

N. B.—Country residents can have samples forwarded by mail for inspection, and can order by express, cash on delivery.

FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JULY 9,

THE LAST LOT OF THOSE

FINE QUALITY PLAID GRENADINES, at 25c. per yard; formerly 50c.

SUPERFINE SATIN STRIPED DO., 50c.; formerly 75c. per yard.

YARD WIDE ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRICS, only 25c. per yard.

DO. DO. JACONETS, also 25c. per yard.

They have also remaining a few

CLOTH SACKS, at $5 each.

SILK DO., at $12 and upward, suitable for watering-places.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, July 9,

An elegant assortment

of the latest Paris styles, BROCHE GRENADINES, BAREGES, SILK TISSUES, &c., &c., just received,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BATHING DRESSES,

VERY HANDSOME

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,

BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free. H. O. FARRELL,

Nos. 267 to 271 8th-st., corner of 8th-av.

GREAT CLOSING SALE THIS WEEK at T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., 5,000 yards Printed Linen Cambric, splendid goods for this warm weather, at 35 and 50 cents per yard, worth 60 and 75 cents.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY HOUSE-keeping goods, table damask, toweling, napkins, sheeting, &c., at the great closing sale of T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT CLOSING SALE THIS WEEK AT T. M. JAMES',

No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

40,000 yards of first-class dress goods at half price.

GREAT CLOSING SALE THIS WEEK at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.; 5 cases fine shirting muslin at 25 cents per yard.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEWIS, BOARDMAN & WHARTON expires this day by limitation.

HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN S. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.,
General Partners.
S. FRAILEY SMITH,
Special Partner.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 238 and 240 Chestnut-st., under the style of LEWIS, WHARTON & CO.

HENRY LEWIS,
J. FRAILEY SMITH,
JOHN L. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1866.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOAN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.

WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 1, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 2, at 7 A. M.	Monday, 2, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 3, at 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 3, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 4, at 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 4, at 12 M.
Thursday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Thursday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Friday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Friday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 7, at 12 M.	Saturday, 7, at 3½ P. M.
Sunday, 8, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, 8, at 3½ P. M.
Monday, 9, at 1 P. M.	Monday, 9, at 4½ P. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies', druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and at Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 8, 9 A.M.	Sunday, July 8, 3½ P.M.
Sunday, 8, 6½ P.M.	Monday, 9, 6 A.M.
Monday, 9, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, 10, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, 10, 3½ P.M.	Wednesday, 11, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, 11, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, 12, 6½ A.M.
Thursday, 12, 3½ P.M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal...........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga...........3 45
New-York to Syracuse...........5 05
New-York to Rochester...........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY direct, the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., Sunday, July 8, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

SUNDAY BOAT TO HARLEM—STEAMER J. M. LEWIS.—First trip from Peck-slip 10½ A. M.; last trip from Harlem 7½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. This boat to charter for excursions. Apply at No. 308 South-st., of STEPHEN ROBERTS.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:

Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—THE steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 A. M., landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Tottensville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 2 P. M.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

OUTWARD BOUND.

SAILING OF THE LILLIPUTIAN FULL-RIGGED AMERICAN SHIP YANKEE DOODLE, 4 TONS BURDEN, CAPT. J. M. HUDSON.—The commodious side-wheel steamboat SILAS O. PIERCE will accompany the gallant little vessel to the light-ship, Sandy Hook, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., leaving the City as follows: 8th-st., E. R., 8 o'clock; Broome-st., 8:15; South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, 8:30; Pike-st., 8:45; Peck-slip, 9 o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., 9:30; Tenth-st., 10; Battery, 11. Tickets $1. Sole benefit of Capt. Hudson.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or S. D. CALDWELL leaves Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain Combination Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway, and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 362 West-st., near Christopher.

HENRY B. CROSSETT.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK room and front hall bedroom to let, with or without board. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from depot and 1¼ hours from the City by Harlem Railroad; large house; rooms pleasant and well ventilated; beautiful and healthy location; churches, drives, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply to JACKSON HYATT, Mount Kisco; or at the carpet-store, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR 15 OR 20 PERSONS in a large farm-house, pleasantly situated at Northville, Long Island, near Riverhead; farm joins the Sound; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; terms $7 per week. Address S. BENJAMIN, Success Post-office, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN THE CATSKILLS.—Good accommodations at reasonable rates. For particulars, inquire of L. BRANDEIS, No. 44 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or address G. CURTIS, South Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasantly situated farm-house, well shaded and healthy. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN A FARM-house among the mountains; Hudson or Harlem Railroad. Address, with full particulars, C. W., *Times* Office, Box No. 174.

COUNTRY BOARD UNDER THE CATS-kill Mountains at a farm house. For particulars address BENJAMIN PECK, Palensville, Greene County, New-York.

A FEW VACANT ROOMS LEFT.—PER-sons wanting board in the country can be accommodated at Katonah; one hour and a half ride from the City on Harlem road: the hills and scenery of this place, with its lakes and drives, renders it one of the most delightful places around New-York. Refer to R. J. BOTTIMORE, No. 229 Fulton-st., or address J. B. WHITLOCK, Katonah.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON REASONABLE TERMS.—The healthiest locality and finest scenery in the State; excellent fishing; region of lakes and trout streams; bathing, boating and beautiful drives; stabling on the premises; four rooms yet untaken. Address Mrs. H. L. JOHNSON, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. This house has large, shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

AT A PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE IN Spring Valley, N. Y., a few boarders will be taken at $7 per week; children in proportion; cars leave at 7, arriving at 8½ at Jersey City. Refer to NEWTON CO., No. 14 Frankfort-st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR from Wall-st., in a private family; a small party not exceeding four persons, of desirable boarders, will be well accommodated. Address Room No. 3, basement, No. 30 Broad-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN Lake, is now open. A few more families can find accommodations by early application. Address WALTER R. JONES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,

HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.

This fine shady sea-side resort is now open for the reception of guests; terms moderate; three steamboats daily. J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SEASIDE BOARDING AND BATHING—At West Hampton, L. I., seven miles from the railroad at Riverhead and sixty miles from New-York, I have just finished a new house for Summer seaside boarding; the rooms are commodious; the house is within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, where the bathing and fishing are unsurpassed; orchards and groves afford shade for croquet and other games; no cooler spot can be found; persons will find it desirable to bring thick clothing for morning and evening; cars leave James-slip, New-York, and South Ferry, Brooklyn, about 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and persons addressing me will be met on arrival of the trains at Riverhead.

MORT. D. HOWELL.

SAVIN ROCK HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL Summer resort, located immediately on Long Island Sound, and four miles from New-Haven, is now open for the reception of visitors. The salt water bathing, boating, fishing and the drives are unsurpassed. Stages leave New-Haven depot. A. W. RENSHAW, Proprietor, West Haven, Conn.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.

B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOS-als will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPO-sals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS IN-dorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $3,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

The largest warerooms in the United States, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st., covering an area of 23,000 square feet. Entrance No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

Great reduction in prices. 800 carriages, all styles and qualities, at the very lowest prices.

1,000 sets harness, from $20 to $80.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY STYLISH SOR-rel horses, 15½ hands, 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and gentle in every respect; also a handsome open barouche, made by Lawrence, in good order; a fine double set of harness, and a French coupe, made by Binder, of Paris. The whole will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 135 East 31st-st.

AT NO. 47 CEDAR-ST.—CARRIAGES, HAR-ness, saddles, &c. A large assortment of first-class work 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. Some great bargains. ROSS & TUFTS.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO FINE DARK gray mares, 6 and 7 years old, 15½ hands. One large dark brown coupe horse, 16¾ hands, 7 years; first-class horses and fast. Apply at No. 24 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSE AND MARE, kind, sound and in good order, for harness or saddle. Apply at No. 83 Elizabeth-st. JAMES GRALEY.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CAR-RIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 12½X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

MACHINERY AND SHAFTING FOR sale, for one-tenth of original cost, if sold at once. To be seen at No. 257 8th-av.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,

Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about two and a half miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled,) hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17¼ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 106 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson.

Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A MOST DESIRA-ble place, consisting of a fine house of eleven apartments, with modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, henneries, dry cellar, &c.; six acres of land highly cultivated, including large garden, with great variety of choicest fruit trees in bearing; plenty of shade and ornamental trees, lawn, &c.; one of the most complete, healthy and attractive places, within one hour of New-York and a few minutes of steam and horse cars; will be sold for $16,000, part remaining on mortgage, and offered solely on account of owner going South. Furniture, horse, carriage, cows, &c., &c., will also be sold. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York; KING & BOND, Newark; or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J.

POSITIVE SALE OF NINE BUILDING PLOTS AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ADJOURNED FROM JUNE 28.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell without reserve, on MONDAY, July 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, nine building plots varying in size from 2 798-1000 to 9 557-1000 acres, belonging to the estate of the late James D. Halsted. The property is finely situated, about half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing, and there are one or more handsome building sites on each plot. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, or at the residence of A. M. HALSTED, Esq., Rye. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and cottage, with 15 or 35 acres, finely ornamented; fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; beautifully located, commanding view of the Hudson; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; exchange in part. Also, fine modern residence, stable, fruit, shade, &c., at Bloomfield, N. J.; $11,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY PUBLIC AUCTION, JULY 13, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, an excellent farm of 70 acres, with two-story double house, fine cellar, milk-house, &c., barn, stable and outbuildings, all in perfect order, beautifully situated at Woodbridge, L. I., one mile from Syossett Depot; or will be sold by private contract between this date and the 13th inst., on liberal terms. Particulars of WHARTON BROS., No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 acres, 21 miles from New-York, in a very healthy locality; good house, with lawn, finely shaded; superior large barn, hovels, &c.; apple and pear orchards; cherries and other small fruit in abundance; well adapted for fruit or market gardening; will be sold low. Apply to FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 192 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FUR-nished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LARGE LOT OF ground, situated on the East side of 5th-av., 28½ feet south of 54th-st.; size 30 feet front and rear, and 125 feet deep, with a right of way over the corner lot for a stable. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, above 34th-st.

TO LET HOUSEKEEPERS, OR PERSONS going to housekeeping, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., and can pay by instalments, if preferred, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of three adults and four children within convenient distance of the City. Address R. A., Box No. 1,753 Post-office, New-York, stating location, terms, &c. References exchanged.

A FARM FOR SALE CONTAINING 91 acres, 50 acres to crops, the remainder to grass and woodland; farm, stock, crops and implements will be sold for less than half cost price. For particulars apply to No. 30 Bowery, corner of Bayard-st.

BROWN STONE FRONT, THREE-STORY House and extra lot, in the most pleasant part of Bedford-av., 19th ward, Brooklyn; do., a brick front, 13th ward. Address MOTT, New-York Post-office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT SOUTH ORANGE N. J., for three or four months or longer, with immediate possession, a house completely furnished with bedding, crockery, &c.; and gardener's cottage adjoining; large garden, in complete order, with all kinds of fruits and vegetables planted and growing; arrangements can be made for cow, poultry, and everything about the premises with a satisfactory party. Address M., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENTIRE, A NICE COUN-try house and ground situate in 129th-st., 4th and 5th-avs.; to a small, careful and responsible family, for two months; will be let cheap to save closing up. Address or apply to occupant at No. 300 7th-av., or No. 40 East 129th-st., Harlem.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY AND HAND-somely furnished, carriage-house, and two acres of land, on the Hudson, half an hour from 30th-st.; $300 per month four months, at reduced rent thereafter, if wanted. Apply at office of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway, to E. H. MEAD.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT RYE, FOUR MIN-utes' walk from the depot, with barn, carriage-house and cottage for coachman; if desired, a good cow and the fowls can go with the place. For further particulars, inquire of LEWIS B. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR MONT-clair, N. J., with large grounds; a desirable place for children; plenty of fruit, vegetables, cow, horse and carriage, &c.; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of M. SPENCER, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS AND desirable houses in the City, furnished and unfurnished, $35, $75, $100, $150, $200, $300 per month—very cheap. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

$3.00—ONE OR TWO HALL BED-ROOMS to let without board, including gas and bath; house first-class; location pleasant. No. 183 East 19th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20 horse.

P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A NEAT FURNISHED ROOM TO A gentleman; three minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh. Inquire at No. 47 South 8th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and ladies, at No. 322 East 16th-st., second house from Stuyvesant-square.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, in best style, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 27 East 21st-st., third door from Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NOS. 79 AND 81 DUANE-ST. third and fourth floors. Fixtures for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS house, (including parlor,) unfurnished; location between 2d and 6th avs., and 10th and 58th sts.

ROBT. T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A HOUSE WANTED, UNFURNISHED—by an American family; ten to fourteen rooms, in Hoboken, Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City. Address C. GALLAGHER, No. 98 Vesey-st., New-York, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL FIRST-class house between 25th and 43d sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Price not to exceed $25,000. Address E. H., Station F, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—A PERSON OF experience and position would like to put $75,000 to $100,000 capital into a well established domestic commission house, whose business could be extended by additional means. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TO MANUFACTUR-ERS—Half of the patents in a portable steam cooking apparatus; also, a hop extracter and condenser, and a chemical extracter and displacer; also, a pocket rule and calipers. Address PATENTS, ***, New-York Post-office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for real estate, a large champagne factory, the oldest, best known and best equipped. Terms easy. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,162.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.

GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

SURPASSING ATTRACTION.

G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY

has been engaged, embracing the following

TALENTED AND BRILLIANT PERFORMERS:

The great American artist,

Mr. G. L. FOX.

Mr. C. K. FOX...........Pantaloon.
Master TIMOTHY...........Harlequin.

The accomplished and elegant danseuse,

Miss KATE PENNOYER,

Mons. GROSSE, Mons. LEWIS, Messrs. FRANCIS, ATKINS, ANDERSON, MATTHEWS, CHERRY, Misses ADAMS, FENTON, NEWMAN, &c., together with a

FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.

AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.

The new, gorgeous and dazzling comic pantomime,

JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,

replete with the most

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS, produced under the supervision of the author, Mr. G. L. FOX, with strict attention to detail, and

REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

To be seen at all hours, the

CAROLINA TWINS,

inseparably joined together, yet easy and graceful in their movements, pronounced by all the

GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD.

Just added, a splendid specimen of a

LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.

MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.

MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,

CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,

300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,

3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.

CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,

THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,

GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,

AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,

AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,

MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,

WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,

PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.

Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn...........Manager.

THIRD WEEK

of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes

THE BUISLAY FAMILY,

when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the

SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,

invented and executed by

MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.

First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer,

SENORITA ROSITA.

First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the

BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS,

THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.

First appearance here of

MONS. HENRI AGOUST.

By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their

THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.

Wonderful feats on the

HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.

To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled

WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

Senor G. CHIARINI...........Director of Amusements

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 2½ P. M.

ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866.

The marvelous Senegambian Pupils,

BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,

The Great Bareback Rider,

SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,

and the Superb Triple Troupe of DARING EQUESTRIANS, SKILLFUL GYMNASTS and PEERLESS ACROBATS, in their intensely SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.

SENOR CHIARINI'S MAGNIFICENT STUD OF TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.

First week of the serio-comic Pantomime of

THE BEAR AND THE SENTINEL.

THE BRANCH. THE BRANCH.

Will be open THIS DAY, (SUNDAY) July 8.

Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.

P. REINHARDT & CO.

MILWAUKEE LAGER ON DRAUGHT.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 100 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 43 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, (8TH-ST.,) ALL the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, rosewood etagere, centre and fancy tables, chairs and easy chairs; walnut extension dining-tables, chairs; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, tables, chairs, wardrobes, secretary bookcase, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw and hair mattresses, lace curtains, gilt frame mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at the auctioneer's office, 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY, NASSAU AND PEARL STS. AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of George E. Baldwin, executor of Elizabeth Baldwin, deceased:

DEY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the brick building thereon, No. 59 Dey-st., south side, 48 feet west of Greenwich-st. Lot 21.11 front, 22 rear, 76.5 east side, 76.3 west side. Possession immediately.

NASSAU-ST.—The valuable lot No. 113 Nassau-st., running through to Theatre-alley. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1870; ground rent $1,000 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 front, 24.10 rear, by 102.8 south side, and 102.3 north side.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot No. 440 Pearl-st., east side, 155 feet north of Madison-st. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1883; ground rent $350 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25.1 front, 23.10 rear, 112.6 south side, and 109.9 north side.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF COMMO-dore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 12 M., the following articles, viz.:

5,275 feet new leading and suction leather hose, with and without couplings.

6 lots second-hand leading and suction leather hose without couplings.

70 barrels tallow, 4 bales hogs' hair, a lot of cooking utensils, tools, &c. EDW. HOOKER,

Terms as usual. Act. Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, NO. 813 BROADWAY, July 5, 1866.

All persons having knowledge of matters connected with the Street Department of the City of New-York, may call or send their information to the Association every day from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

UNITED STATES

INTERNAL REVENUE,

FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, NO. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz.: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MAN 31 YEARS OLD, TOLERABLY good-looking, of a good family, having a good education, and property to the amount of $12,000, wishes to marry a good-looking, intelligent and amiable lady of suitable age, with a fortune equal to his own. Best references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 921 Peoria, Ill.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES AND Gents' cast-off clothing for cash. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

SIXTH WEEK

of the highly successful engagement of

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MONDAY, JULY 9,

will be produced Brougham's great extravaganza entitled

COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

New scenery by...........Messrs. Witham and Hillyard
New dresses by...........Mrs. Bohannon and assistants
Machinery by...........A. Wright and assistants
Appointments by...........H. Duell and Murray
The music by...........Robert Stoepel

Ferdinand, King of Arragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rather a speculative turn...........Mr. J. C. Dunn

Cardinal de Fonseca, keeper of the king's conscience, and court spiritual adviser generally, therefore naturally opposed to Columbus and the spread of knowledge.....J. G. Burnett

Fernando de Talavera, an old picture, very much improved by time...........W. S. Andrews

Luis de St. Angel, a contented office-holder, pursuing the even tenor of his way...........J. Hurley

Alonzo de Quintanella, a courtier of much lower note...........Mr. Gledhill

Don Christoval Colon, alias Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose filibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation...........MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE

Diego, a semi-colon among the Queen's pages, Miss E. Johnson; Vasco Nunes, Hernando Cortez, Americo Vespucci, and Ponce de Leon, (distinguished members of the Historical Society, now meeting together for the first time,) Messrs. J. Oliver, Hill, Sutton, and Hogan; Sancho Ruiz, Pedro Nino, Bartolomeo, Juan Perez, &c., (a noisy crew of mutinous mariners,) Messrs. Duell, Waddleton, Leigh, Davis, &c.; Isabella, wife of Ferdinand, possessor of half-a-crown by marriage rite, and a whole one by right of having to carry its weight on her own shoulders, Miss E. Andrews; Little Miss Colorado, rather precocious, Miss Carline; Manhatta, Miss J. Morton; Demon of Discord, a secessionist, Mr. N. Decker.

Members of reception committee, aldermen, discontented politicians, independent voters, and other natural curiosities, by competent representatives. Full-grown States, juvenile Territories, &c., by an energetic host of auxiliaries.

Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Dr. Lancelot Shee, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.; Felix Merriweather, Mr. W. S. Andrews; Mrs. Fanny Grantley, Miss Lena Prentice; Charlotte See, Miss E. Johnson; Dobson, Mrs. Walcot, jr.

Doors open at 7¼—commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866.

First night at this theatre of Boucicault's great drama of the

OCTOROON.

Presented with new scenes and effects by E. Hayes and D. H. Strong, and cast which for uniform excellence is believed equal to any ever given the drama.

ZOA...........Mrs. EMILY JORDAN
Dora Sunshine...........Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Peyton...........Mrs. SAUNDERS
Minnie...........Miss SINCLAIR
Gracie...........Miss A. HARRISON
Dido...........Mrs. ELDRIDGE
Mrs. Claibern...........Miss BROWN
Salem Scudder...........Mr. FRANK LAWLER
George Peyton...........G. H. CLARK
Jacob McClosky...........Mr. FRANK MOURDANT
Pete...........Mr. JAMES T. WARD
Sunnyside...........Mr. A. W. FENNO
Lafouch...........G. A. MURKE
Paul...........Miss T. HARRISON
Ratts...........W. H. WALLIS
Col. Poindexter...........Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR
Jules Thibodeaux...........C. H. ROCKWELL
Caillou...........Mr. PECK
Jackson...........Mr. LEWIS
Claibourn...........Mr. PONISI
Solon...........Mr. FISHER
Wa-no-tee...........Mr. J. STUDLEY

Planters, Slaves, Deck Hands, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette...........75 cents.
Orchestra Chairs...........$1 50
Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats...........$1
Family Circle...........30 cents.
Private Boxes...........$5, $8 and $10

Box office open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

Seats can be secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

FIFTH WEEK

OF THE

BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT

of the popular Hibernian Comedian,

MR. DAN BRYANT.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY EVENING, July 9, 1866,

will be presented Sam Lover's famous Irish drama, in three acts, entitled

RORY O'MORE.

with appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unprecedentedly great cast:

RORY O'MORE...........MR. DAN BRYANT
with the song "Paddy's Wedding."
De Welskein...........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Soldering Solomon...........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Scrubbs...........Mr. Geo. Holland
De Lacy...........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Kathleen...........Miss Rosa Cooke
with the beautiful ballad, "Good Bye and Come Again."
Mary O'Moro...........Mrs. Mark Smith
Betty...........Mrs. John Sefton

In the course of the piece a characteristic dance by Mr. Dan Bryant and the company.

In rehearsal,

MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

and the

IRISH LION.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE AND BURLESQUE ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS,

Numbering eighteen star performers.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be a GRAND SACRED CONCERT, THIS DAY, at 5 P. M. and 8 P. M., by HOFFMAN'S FULL BAND.

Admission, 25 cents.

N. B.—Open EVERY DAY through the week. See advertisements.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—A YACHT OF ABOUT 22 TONS, IN perfect order, with good cabin accommodations, now lying off foot 110th-st., East River. Apply to

CONNER & ALSTON, No. 31 New-Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

REV. A. FLACK, PRINC.

CLAVERACK, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SING-ING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hour's ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—25 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACH-ING, and an excellent housekeeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation to instruct in the English branches and music; would not object to taking entire charge of household matters in a widower's family; best of references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WISHES to teach French in the country during the Summer for her board; best references given. Address M., Station G, 6th-av.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ABLE TO teach French and mathematics, wishes a situation in a private family, or a school in the country; refers to Mr. LESPINASSE, Principal of the Fort Washington French Institute, Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, about seven months in this country, a situation as porter, or in any capacity where he would make himself generally useful; is a good penman and accountant; no objection to the country. Address C. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

A Summer-day's Tour—The Industries of the Island—The Hospital, the Penitentiary, the Almshouse, the Workhouse, the Lunatic Asylum and Fort Maxey.

Let those whose philanthropy or curiosity suggests a visit to Blackwell's Island be prudent, above all things, in the selection of their weather. Better postpone the visit for a quarter of a century, even at the risk of allowing your philanthropy to evaporate and your curiosity to die, than to permit yourself to be carried by your enthusiasm and the boat over to the Island on a July day about noon, with the thermometer at ninety-five in the shade, the sky without a solitary speck from zenith to horizon, and the wind so weak that it makes no sign indicative of its coming or going. It may be said prudent people don't need such advice, they time their visits to suit wind and weather; so they do, but imprudent people don't, and they are many; and it also happens that people who imagine themselves very wise indeed not unfrequently awake to the painful consciousness that they do foolish things betimes, and only find out their character when the work is finished. Quite a sage in his own estimation (the writer) made this blunder yesterday, which enables him to give the advice preceding, and to give it with all the force of expression suggested by the penalties he incurred during his tour.

To him who, sauntering along by the East River in the neighborhood of Fifty-third-street, and thence along toward Jones' Wood, looks over at Blackwell's Island opposite, even on the hottest of July days, it looks so cool and comfortable that if he has undergone the baking process for a month of days in the City, and been stewed during the nights thereof, should he have no other avenue of admission, he is almost tempted to quarrel with a neighbor, and gratifying an old grudge at the same time, thus claim the cool and economical protection of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for a month or so.

Apart from the moral aspect of the case, this would be a great mistake. Although the Island looks delightfully green in the distance, and would seem to be kept perpetually cool by the river which embraces it, it is a gigantic gridiron on a hot day, and were your soul as spotless as cream-laid note-paper, your Panama of immense circumference, and your get-up generally of a flimsy and gossamer description, yet should you be tempted thither by the most sacred purpose, you will be sorry for it. *Experientia docet.*

So don't go over there on a hot day in the City and fancy you can enjoy yourself, and at the same time gratify your longing to have a peep at the Institutions and their surroundings. This was the mistake the writer made, and all he brought home with him to compensate him for making a salamander of himself were a few notes of what was going on over there, and what wasn't; a handful of cherries forced upon him by a benevolent old lady at the asylum of doubtful mental calibre, who released them from the same pocket in which she kept her snuff, and a headache which has lasted him ever since, and promises to run through the Summer without repair.

As the reader would probably care but little for the cherries, and still less for the headache, even if it were a transferable commodity, which unhappily it is not, there is nothing left to offer him but the items, which are few, but which, like butter in hot weather, ought to go far.

The little steamer *Bellevue*, which takes the few who go willingly and the many who go against their will, leaves the pier at foot of Twenty-sixth-street at 10 A. M. and at 1 P. M., returning at 12:30 and 4:30 P. M., making the trip in fifteen minutes or half an hour. The hospital is first reached, but just now, as there is quite a good deal of sickness there, those who go over for pleasure or curiosity had better leave this out of the programme. It is noticeable that quite a number of tents are placed out on the lawn, close to the river's edge, for the benefit of convalescing patients, and were the spot only blessed with a few shade trees, no healthier place could be chosen, or one better adapted to rekindle the flagging life of the sufferer, to whom the rushing wheels of the Sound steamers as they pass must be cheering and hopeful music, and the trim-built yachts that glide up or down incessantly, pleasant objects for the weary eye to rest on. It is only to repeat that which is said by every visitor to this or any other of the island institutions, that order reigns throughout,, and that cleanliness is absolute. When we speak of cleanliness, we do not mean that order of cleanliness which satisfies us in a well-kept house, but that peculiar kind which never rests, where floors are polished, as if waxed, walls without a fly-speck, windows which look as if they were paneless, from the perfect transparency of the glass, where the sunbeams slant toward the floor in long bars of light through an atmosphere too pure to contribute gyrating atoms of floating matter large enough to catch the eye—a painful sort of cleanliness, which makes a visitor feel uncomfortable, regret that he didn't rub his boots better on the mat, that there should be dust on his hat and coat, and which makes him walk daintily and noiselessly, as if he were in a church and knew how to behave himself there, as a great many people don't.

As the object of our tour is rather to sketch the industries at present in action on the island, not to describe the institutions, already done so frequently and so well, we pass rapidly through a ward or two, where the silence is unbroken save by the tread of the matron who precedes us, and our own and the hushed voices of the nurses and the occasional sad accents of a sufferer. In this brief journey the thought was uppermost that few homes in our crowded City could afford the same chances to the sick to recover as did the peaceful wards of this institution, so watchfully attended, and fewer still were the places where one could die so quietly, his time being come, provided always there were no heart yearnings for dear friends by our bedside left ungratified.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Passing out of the grounds of the Hospital into those of the Penitentiary, the buildings of which are approached in this direction by a long avenue, one could not but feel struck by the cultivation of the garden of gardens. There is no doubt that it merits all that is claimed for it as being the best cultivated patch in the county. MILLER, in his enthusiastic economy of space would have cried out not "ten acres enough," but "one acre's enough." Such a wealth of fruit and foliage we suppose could be developed only under like circumstances, of choice selection of plants and seed and an unlimited supply of labor well directed. To have a clear knowledge of how much can be done on a little space the lesson can be well learned in the gardens of the Penitentiary. They not only raise sufficient fruit and vegetables for the supply of their own institution here, but can afford to be charitable to their neighbors. The resources of employment at the disposal of the Commissioners are so few, that necessarily all that can be done in the cultivation of the Island is done. It is to be regretted that so limited in modes of employment as it is, the Island is so pitifully narrow. With a larger area, the labor which expends itself on an acre or two, however admirable, necessarily restricted, might be made to contribute largely to the support of the institutions in extensive kitchen gardening, the produce of which would find a ready and remunerative sale, with few of the expenses which attend the bringing of such things to market by others.

At this institution, as at the others to which we will refer, the scarcity of employment is a troublesome affair, and the ingenuity of those in charge is often taxed to provide means to prevent the idleness which would foster rather than destroy the vices which come here for eradication. The tax now imposed upon the manufacture of cigars, it is said excludes all chance of successful competition, and this manufacture, once quite a profitable one, had to be abandoned. So with others, the profits of which tended to lighten expenses and taxation. There now remains to the institution in in-door labor the blacksmith shop, now employing six or seven men daily, whose principal labor is the repairing of the chisels, &c., of the quarrymen at work upon the island.

The carpenter-shop, where boxes are being made for various purposes of the institution, and nests of drawers and the like, the work in all cases being good—the careful dovetailing of the drawers at which a prisoner was at work suggested the skilled workman, the man of industrious application, and a glance at the sad, earnest face awoke harrowing pictures, in which the gin-fiend played conspicuously his accursed part.

The soap-boiling and wash-houses employ but few hands, although the work done here is no less valuable than any other done upon the Island. It seemed to be either the day or the hour when but very little work was going on. Two or three men found employment at the soap-vats, others loitered listlessly around the door, at which the women from the neighboring wash-house also gathered. As much of their conversation as the writer overheard was not suggestive of a high-toned morality, and it struck him that here, at least, there was a laxity of discipline, an absence of proper surveillance, which was exceedingly reprehensible, and which, if permitted to any extent, would be rather subversive of reform than otherwise. It is probable that his call was during a momentary absence of the keeper; but it is to be hoped, for the sake of society, that such moments of absence are few and far between. Some 200 men are employed at the quarries near the main building. Their work is done quietly, and it would seem by some even cheerfully. Quarrels amongst these prisoners are of very rare occurrence; but they are, nevertheless, subject to the ever-watchful vigilance of their keepers. *Sotto voce* appeals for "the weed" were made as we passed by; but we were enabled to avoid a breach of the regulations which prohibits such gifts, as we did not happen to have any. Being addicted to the fragrant cloud, and having "tasted the luscious sweets of plenty," and felt "the bitter tooth of want," it is possible—barely possible, of course—had we had a "Cornish," or even a "Solace" in our pocket, we should have lost it somehow in that neighborhood.

ALMSHOUSE.

We pass along toward the Almshouse, through further evidences of advanced horticulture. Around the beautiful residence of the Warden the choicest flowers are made to grow in all the varied shapes of beds and borders, pleasing to the cultivated eye. The air is rich within many a rod with their mingled perfumes. The windows of these High Keepers' palaces are open, and the unseen odors steal in and out, making a special atmosphere for these respectable old gentlemen. At least, sometimes, it must be a pleasant thing to be a Warden. In the cool of the evening, "when the day is done and the darkness steals from the wings of night," &c., &c., it must be very enjoyable, indeed, to do one's *otium cum dig.* away from the heterogeneous noises of the City, and the smoke and the dust—Oh! the grimy, permeating dust—whose unclean presence is felt even in the sacred *salons* of Fifth-avenue, soiling the pearl finger board of the piano, and hastening to mature decay the camelias on the mantel. It is a pleasant, very pleasant, thing, indeed, to be a Warden.

At this institution it would seem that there is more work going on than at any of the others; this may be owing to the fact, that the labor which is found there is more reliable, as it is in a great measure voluntary; and, further, it is not so liable to be broken in upon. Most of the prisoners sent to the Penitentiary and Workhouse, it is well known, are sent for a short term only, and many of these even are set free through friendly or other interests before the term of sentence, however brief, has fully expired. It will be readily seen how difficult it must be to conduct any systematic in-door labor with this great disadvantage of the coming and going of workers to fight against it. This difficulty is less felt, of course, in the Almshouse. Here the labor which is given, although as a rule poor in quality, is more reliable, and, however wanting in vigor, can at least be depended upon for consecutive action.

About the female department the women seemed to be busy in the peculiarly feminine labors of washing, scrubbing, sweeping and baby tending. All the labor they have to spare, when their own department, including the babies, has been properly taken care of, is used in caring for the comfort of the tenants of the male department, who are otherwise employed.

Not the least interesting manufacture going on is that of brooms by the blind, from corn grown upon the Island. Of these over one hundred and seventy-five dozen were made in 1865, enough to supply the wants of all the institutes. And be assured the amount of sweeping done is a large item of labor, judging from the universal action of brooms and the absolute cleanliness of every path and corner of the grounds and the dustless surface of floors and walls before alluded to.

Blankets for the institution are produced at the weaving shop, manufactured from shoddy warp and weft procured in the City. Another fabric is also made, dignified by the name of satinet, which is used for pantaloons. This is made from cotton warp and woolen weft, and is clean looking, and is said to wear well. The looms used here were made at the carpenter's shop of the institution, and are pronounced by the venerable individuals who ply the shuttle to be just as good as the best.

At the carpenter's shop workmen were engaged at coffin making, and others in the shaping of wooden guns for the boys at Randall's Island. Coopering to a considerable extent is also done. All the tin-ware used is made and kept in order at the tin shop, a pleasant, cool place for the quiet old men who work there, and as the windows overlook the river a hook and line thrown out occasionally affords some sport and a fish or two. There are also the painters' and the blacksmiths' shops, where all that is needed in that way for the Almshouse or the grounds surrounding is found readily.

The impression made upon the visitor passing through the workshops of the Almshouse by the appearance of the workmen, is markedly different in kind to that produced when in the like buildings in the Penitentiary. There the work is evidently done by unwilling, however skillful hands, and the sullen, cowering look of many of the men is unpleasant to see. Others bear the bravad's and brazen out their sin by staring at you until you cast your eyes down. Here, on the contrary, the rule is quiet, patient labor, executed indifferently, often, but if so, owing to the infirmity of age or a shattered constitution—not unwillingness. The silence which pervades the place is like that of a convalescent ward of a hospital. Here and there among the grounds you meet some lame creature guiding the slow footsteps of a blind companion; others with like inflictions sit on forms in the shadow of the house in familiar but low-toned chat, the latest visitor of course affording new material. Many look cheery and contented, but the majority have a sad imprisoned look, as if the thought were busy with them, "Why should there be such things as pain and poverty and we the victims?"

THE WORKHOUSE.

This institution was at one time quite fruitful in manufactures, but little or nothing is now done within doors. The few days or weeks for which the majority of prisoners are sent here is the great barrier in the way of obtaining any satisfactory result in labor from them. When something has been found for an inmate or a number of inmates together, which can be well done, the best plans in this direction are defeated by the expiration of the brief allotted term of imprisonment, made still shorter in numerous instances by the interposition of friends outside. Notwithstanding this great drawback, some years ago cigars were manufactured here in considerable numbers, also basket work, boots and shoes, hoop-skirts, &c. The former had to be given up on the imposition of the tax on manufactured tobacco and all other description of skilled labor shared the same fate, owing to the hue and cry raised against it in the City, where it was alleged that it interfered, by unfair competition, with the rights of the honest laborers outside. Although this is not the place to argue the question whether the community suffers more by having to support so many in comparative idleness than they would by having their petty manufactures brought into the market to sell for what they were worth, one thing is patent to the most casual observer—that the idle system is a bad one, whatever the other might be, and that it looks like shortsightedness on our part to prohibit the free use of the labor of those who have sinned against society, since the burden imposed upon us in the first instance by their crime is thus unnecessarily aggravated during its punishment.

The fact that the Legislatures of other States have thought differently on this subject, and have taken the very opposite action to that taken in ours, with great success, ought to suggest at least inquiry into the possibility of making our institutions like theirs of a similar character, self-supporting by the labor of the inmates, or nearly so.

There are many interesting facts anent this labor question on the Island, but the limit of this paper prohibits for the present going into them as fully as they merit. Enough has been said if the reader's curiosity has been awakened to know more of it.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To most people the tour of the wards of a Lunatic Asylum is a painful duty, if it be one, but when the visit springs out of mere curiosity, it is doubtful if it repays the labor of the visitor. The unhappy memories which haunt the mind long after, are unpleasant souvenirs of the visit. To those of high-strung nerves, the passing of the lodge, the most southerly of the asylum buildings, is itself a trial. Here cases of uncertain character are first confined, awaiting those features of the disease which mark it as dangerous or otherwise, curable or incurable. The hideous faces that grin down at you as you pass, from the barred windows above, make you shudder, and as the wild yell of the wilder maniac rises above the confused jabbering of his companions, your blood runs cold, and your footsteps involuntarily turn away to leave him with the imaginary terrors eating out his life.

The Asylum does not offer much to write about when the subject is limited to the industries of the island, as this is. To those less circumscribed in their purpose the field is of course unlimited.

Several new one-story buildings have been put up lately, and another somewhat similar is now in process of erection for the harmless demented male and female inmates. Quite a number of men from the Penitentiary are employed at this work, which goes on as vigorously as can be expected during the hot days of midsummer.

FORT MAXEY.

But the great industrial institution of all others on the island is Fort Maxey. This is probably not mentioned in the reports of the Commissioners, but nevertheless it is a great institution. Fort Maxey is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and is, from the first sod to the last, and every stick and stone, and patch of paint, and flower, and weed, a monument of the long and unshared labors of the harmless lunatic whose name it bears.

Some twenty-six years ago MAXEY, who is a native of County Wexford, Ireland, was a thrifty farmer in the neighborhood of Harlem. Domestic unhappiness of some kind unsettled his mind, and he became ultimately an inmate of the Asylum, where, being found to be quite harmless, (yet incurable,) he was allowed to roam around, and, as he never abused this privilege, he became quite a licensed individual. For a long time, the thought that the island was in danger of attack from outside barbarians haunted his imagination, giving shape at last to an idea for its protection, which he proceeded to carry out. At the northern end of the island, which is about four hundred yards from the main asylum building, a long, low, marshy peninsula discovered itself at low water, and MAXEY shrewdly chose this, which did not appear to belong to any one, for his engineering purposes. He set to work, and after many years' incessant labor he succeeded in erecting his fort about a hundred yards from the island and connected by a long wall of close-packed sods with the island. The fort is an almost circular mound of earth, well faced with sods against the action of the river and the soil wheeled there to form it must have weighed hundreds of tons. One side of this mound a fantastic structure has been raised, of no precise order of architecture, but intended for the fighting place when the time comes. Within this there is an inner chamber designated the powder magazine, in the walls of which, contrary to the ideas of ordinary engineers, MAXEY has thought it safe to have his port holes commanding the river north and west. His only arms at present, for these are peace times, are a hammer and a venerable fowling-piece, with the broken butt tied loosely with a cord, and a lock of doubtful ease of motion, but which you are told "is real Connecticut make." In this chamber are a number of cupboards, also of MAXEY's construction, and as odd looking as everything else, patched and painted over with grotesque shapes and heyroglyphics. In these he has stored away all sorts of odds and ends, bits of string, nails, old rags, bottles, some carpenters' tools, and so on. Immediately outside the door there is another cupboard in which he keeps his register, of which we shall speak presently.

Round about the fort he has a number of wooden guns placed, of whose efficacy in an hour of need he has no more doubt than the rebels at Manassas had in the terrorizing powers of their quaker sixty-pounders.

Here and there along the wall-like embankment which leads up to the fort, towers and arches have been erected, changing their shapes and their locations, from time to time, as do the changable humors of poor MAXEY. The first of these is rather an imposing affair, aspiring somewhat to the Gothic arch in form, and having, above the portal, inscribed upon a board there, a fearful mot to in some foreign language, which from the shape of the letters and their vivid colors is sufficiently suggestive of caution to make the visitor hesitate before he enters.

We reached this gate yesterday, and passing through amid the unmerited execrations of some unhappy creatures who had gathered near the archway for its shade, went along the wall to the fort, expecting every moment to be challenged by MAXEY. We reached it, but MAXEY was not there. The door seemed to be locked, but yielded to a push. We had scarcely made the reconnoissance of which the details are given above, when we heard hurried footsteps approaching. Hastily closing the door, we escaped being discovered in our illicit investigation, and were welcomed to the fort in a torrent of half-articulated words by an old man of 70 or thereabouts, in the usual asylum dress, in shocking bad repair, with a mysterious roll, like a sausage, round his neck, (in which, we afterward learned, he secreted his money often,) and a very dirty, unshaven face above it.

The first part of his programme was to present a book, headed by some skillful penman, *Fort Maxey Register*. As this was well filled with illustrious names, among them those of all the crowned heads of Europe, most of the great poets, painters and soldiers of the last eighteen hundred years, some even older than that, followed by the amount of their donations, varying from 5 cents to $1, we took the hint thus modestly put and paid our entrance fee, having left our signature, taking especial care that it should read as well as any other there. He asked if we knew many of the gentlemen who had signed his book; we confessed to have heard of a few of them, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Tom. Jones, Lord Byron, Duke of Wellington, Palmerston, Louis Napoleon, Cardinal Wolsey, Shakespeare and a few others, but did not claim their personal acquaintance.

When he had shown me all over to his own satisfaction, and elicited my admiration by frequent queries as to how I liked this and how I liked that, he launched into a bitter tirade against the Government as bad pay. It appears that he claims $172,000 for the erection of his fort, and that all his efforts to obtain even part payment have been fruitless. He would be satisfied, he says, if they would only cash him "a thousand dollar order to buy him some decent clothes to show himself in when gentlemen come from New-York to see him." He is very much disgusted in being made to eat "with the poor loonies in the hall," and thinks the general treatment which he receives is unworthy of the Government and of his services. Nevertheless he slaves away day after day, adding a stick or a stone to the incongruous mass of rubbish, the labor of half his lifetime.

Fort Maxey is well worth a visit, and the harmless chatter of the old man is rather amusing than otherwise. Notwithstanding the magnitude of his complaints he rarely loses his temper, and that only under the provocation of the ill-disposed.

On two occasions the Fort was broken into at night by some ruffians who reached it in a boat from Long Island. Sixteen dollars were taken the first time and twelve the second, the collections of many visits. The old man was unhappy for a while after each loss, but soon forgot them.

A tour of the Island in search of its industries could scarcely have had a more fitting terminus than with the industrious lunatic at Fort Maxey.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Current Movements and Gossip—The Enrollment—Miscellaneous News.

With the solitary exception of the recent and successful parade of the First Division on the Fourth, there are no movements of any moment to chronicle, and the parade has already been described this week. The terrible heat now prevailing is sufficient excuse for this apparent inactivity in the National Guard, it being in fact the commencement of the Summer vacation. It is to be regretted that the First and other Brigades who have failed to hold the field days required by the regulations and general orders, did not follow the lead of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Brigades, in taking advantage of the cool and pleasant weather prevailing during the early part of June. As it is, there can be no field days expected of these commands while the present "heated term" endures. Until September brings the harvests and a more reasonable state of the thermometer, the movements among our National Guardsmen will resolve themselves into a series of celebrations and executions. In the Fall, however, we may look for renewed exertions and determined efforts in the several regiments to largely recruit the individual commands in preparation for the regular drill season during the Winter months. We trust that these efforts will meet with the success they deserve. In all probability the next session of the State Legislature will make a more liberal appropriation for defraying the expenses of its uniformed militia.

A member of the Third Brigade writes us a note thanking us for "pitching into" Gen. HALL, as he styles it, for having so large an escort at the parade on the Fourth. We only take this notice of our correspondent to reprimand him for his apparent ignorance of discipline. Any criticisms that may appear in these columns are not intended as subservient to the local cliques of any command, and we esteem it no compliment to be thus thanked for pointing out a glaring error, but one often fallen into. Our correspondent evidently mistook the tenor of the paragraph in question, if he considered it as at all reflecting upon the military knowledge or reputation of the gallant Brigadier who commands the Third Brigade. He asks a question, however, that may interest others to have answered. A Major-General in command of an army corps during the war was by regulations allowed a full company or troop of cavalry as his escort, beside four or five special orderlies. A Division Commander usually had ten mounted orderlies, who were selected from the regiments composing his command, while a Brigadier was fain to content himself with six. If our militia officers would make a proper appearance on parades or reviews, let them make a note of this. During the parade on the Fourth, great delay was occasioned by the absence of capable staff officers and mounted orderlies, and to this fact alone may be attributed a great deal of that unnecessary waste of time so often witnessed in National Guard parades. Now that the aim seems to be to make the First Division a complete and model organization, it will be proper to give this matter the attention it deserves. Each Brigade staff should consist of an Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade Surgeon, Inspector, Commissary, Quartermaster, and two or three Aides-de-Camps, and the General would then be able to manœuvre his command with greater ease.

But these staff officers should be the most efficient in the command, and be well grounded in their several duties, and be prepared at all times to assist their commanding officer in carrying out the details of orders given by him. On Wednesday last, not one of the four Commandants of Brigades parading had more than three aides, and even Gen. SANDFORD himself had not his usual number of staff officers.

We believe it is generally understood that the Eighth Regiment, the Washington Grays, will resume their traditional gray uniform at an early day. Col. VARIAN has promised his command that the new style of uniforms shall be forthcoming at the next regular parade of the Division, to take place on Evacuation Day. The reappearance of the Grays in their old uniform will be a source of pleasure to their many friends. We understand that the change of uniform will not be a costly one, as each man will obtain his suit at the low rate of $12.

There appears to be considerable dispute in certain circles regarding the rules governing the movements of regimental bands on a review. The regulations laid down for a review distinctly state that the field music should wheel out of line as the command moves forward in review. But the carrying out of these regulations are often very difficult, as well as inexpedient. The basis of all tactical manœuvres, as laid down in army regulations, is in reality a sheet of paper, and as such they may be carefully observed. Again a review is generally supposed to take place in an open field, clear of obstructions and spectators. Whenever the First Division makes a parade, they do so on public holidays, when the crowded streets are simply overflowing with spectators. We think that when the column is in motion, and the compliment of a marching salute is paid to distinguished individual, as was the case at Union-square on the Fourth, it would be better to allow the several bands to keep their positions in line, so that the column may not be clogged and impeded in its onward progress. It is very difficult for a band to regain its position at the head of a regiment when that command is moving straight on at the quick-step. Without a crowd the task is no joke, not to speak of the utter impossibility to do so when the streets are blocked up with spectators. On such an occasion these regulations are more to be honored in the breach than the observance. There should, however, be some understanding upon this point, so that opinions may not clash and discipline suffer.

An "Old Soldier" sends us the following practical hints, which may prove of benefit:

First.—That the music, after passing, (not before they reach the reviewing officer,) wheel to the left out of the column, and take a position opposite and facing him.

Second.—That officers salute when they arrive within six paces of the reviewing officer.

Third.—That in passing in review a Brigadier-General should be on the right of the Colonel of the leading battalion of his brigade; staff officers on the left of all Generals.

Fourth.—That in passing in review in quick time mounted officers only will salute.

Fifth.—That the sash should go twice around the waist, and tie behind the left hip; pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

Sixth.—That it does not comport with correct military bearing for a company or platoon commander in column, while passing a reviewing officer, to be seen looking over his shoulder, to see if his command be correctly alligned.

THE ENROLLMENT.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

I was notified at the store where I am doing business, last week, of my enrollment as liable to do military duty in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia. I was also notified, at my residence, that I was liable to do duty in the Thirty-seventh Regiment.

My notice also says "that if, for any reason exempt from military duty, I must file an affidavit to that effect." Other parties in the same store, living in other States, also received similar notices. *They* may be liable in their own State, but the notice says nothing about *this* State or *any other* State.

I do not understand what constitutes exemption from said duty, or what I am to do in regard to it. If I am an active member in another regiment, I of course consider myself "liable to do military duty," but not in the regiment assigned me.

If am liable to said duty, what will be the proceedings against me? By giving me information in regard to the above question, you will much oblige me and many others equally ignorant. Yours, truly,

JAMES HALSEY.

All male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years are liable to militia duty, which consists in reporting at the rendezvous once a year, or paying a fine of twenty-five cents for non-attendance. Those having the business in charge generally charge and obtain seventy-five cents, but the law only asks for twenty-five. Physical disability, non-citizenship and non-residence, constitute exemptions. Honorable discharge from the United States army or navy during the war also exempts the person holding such discharge from active military duty.

THE PORTLAND DISASTER.

Meeting of Citizens for Aid to the Sufferers—The Merchants at the Chamber of Commerce—Citizens at the Astor House—Mayor Hoffman's Early Action—Money Contributed Already.

In pursuance of a call published in the morning papers, under the signature of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co., MOSES H. GRINNELL, and others, a public meeting was held at 12 o'clock, at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. A. A. LOW, President of the Chamber, as Chairman, and of Mr. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly presented the object of the meeting to be to concert measures for the relief of the destitute sufferers by the great fire of Portland.

The following letter was read from Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1866.

Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I yesterday issued a notice to citizens that I would receive and forward subscriptions to the Mayor of Portland.

I observe that a meeting has since been called at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at noon today, and another at the Astor House at 3.

Your name being appended to the former call, I take the liberty of saying that my notice was only intended to reach those who, in the absence of any organized movement, might desire to contribute through some responsible channel. If your movement results in organization, it will of course supersede mine.

I am prevented by official duties from attending the meeting at 12, but beg to say that I shall be glad to coöperate with you in any way, and to unite any subscriptions which I may receive with the funds which may be raised by your committee.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, the Chair appointed a committee of thirty-one, to receive and distribute contributions, with power to unite with other committees, and to add to their number.

On motion, Mr. A. A. LOW was designated a member of the Committee, and Treasurer of the Fund.

The Committee named was as follows:

S. B. Chittenden, Chairman, A. A. Low, Treasurer,
W. M. Vermilye, Samuel Willetts,
John C. Green, Richard P. Buck,
James M. Brown, George S. Stephenson,
Robert L. Stuart, Wm. H. Aspinwall,
S. D. Babcock, Horace Gray,
Samuel Sloan, Samuel G. Ward,
Charles H. Marshall, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
John Taylor Johnston, George Griswold,
George Opdyke, Moses H. Grinnell,
Robert B. Minturn, James K. Place,
Henry A. Smythe, John T. Terry,
John D. Jones, George F. Noyes,
Henry A. Cargill, William T. Coleman,
Marshall O. Roberts, John Austin Stevens, Jr.,
Elliott F. Shepard.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the Chamber Monday, July 9, at 12 o'clock, when a general attendance of citizens is requested.

The Committee are requested to meet at the Chamber at 11:30 o'clock on Monday.

The Treasurer will be glad to receive any sums which may be sent to him by persons in or out of the City, and will give due acknowledgment through the public journals.

THE ASTOR HOUSE MEETING.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of citizens was held in Room No. 14, Astor House, which was called to order by Col. FRANK E. HOWE.

JAMES KELLY, Esq., Postmaster, was called to the chair, and HOMER FRANKLIN, Esq., acted as Secretary.

C. C. LEIGH, Esq., moved the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, By the calamity of a disastrous fire in Portland, Me., a prosperous and thriving city has been laid in ruins, and most of its inhabitants are homeless and houseless, many thousands deprived of the necessaries and comforts of life; and

Whereas, It is the Christian duty of the strong to aid the weak, and of the prosperous to assist the unfortunate: therefore,

Resolved, That we will ourselves contribute material aid, and call upon our fellow-citizens to assist.

Resolved, That five citizens, together with A. A. LOW, Esq., as Treasurer, be appointed to collect and receive contributions in aid of the citizens of Portland, and that said Committee have power to unite with the Committee appointed at the Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved, That our citizens who are absent from the City be requested to send contributions to A. A. LOW, Esq, Treasurer, No. 21 Burling-slip, New-York, or to any member of the Committee for collecting funds for the purpose herein stated.

Mr. BAILEY moved that the meeting take no action on the resolutions offered until an opportunity had been furnished of seeing what the citizens who had met at the Chamber of Commerce at noon had done. He said that he understood that the Chamber of Commerce meeting had appointed an efficient Committee, which was to meet for further action on Monday, and they could all coöperate with them. The motion was adopted, and the resolutions ordered to lie on the table until another meeting.

Mr. MERRILL, of No. 112 Wall-street, said he was a native of Portland, and had just arrived from Boston, where he found Mayor LINCOLN engaged in a movement for the relief of the Portland sufferers. He described the present aspect of the burned portion of Portland, comparing the district which had been destroyed with certain portions of this City:

A dispatch which had been received by Mr. SPALDING was read:

PORTLAND, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

N. B. Spalding:

I find the losses not exaggerated, and the citizens need funds for aid immediately.

Mr. MERRILL also read a dispatch which he had received. It was as follows:

PORTLAND, July 7, 1866.

We need money for clothing, and provisions which the people can cook.

JACOB McCLELLAN, Ex-Mayor.

Mr. MERRILL said he had gone among his friends and raised $475, and had telegraphed to the Mayor of Portland to draw on him for that amount. He had, also, that (Saturday) morning sent off five casks of hams.

Col. HOWE announced that Mr. STETSON had contributed $250, and all the facilities of the Astor House for meetings of committees and citizens to raise funds for the people of Portland.

The meeting then adjourned.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED AND TRANSMITTED.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1866.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

We wish to acknowledge, through your columns, the following subscriptions to the fund for relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire. We have authorized Hon. JOSEPH C. NOYES, of Portland, to draw upon us for all subscriptions thus far:

Saxton & Raymond	$200	C. Ashworth	$100
G. F. Noyes	100	James H. Benedict	100
Greenleaf, Norris & Co.	300	Satterlee & Co.	100
D. Groesbeck & Co.	100	Smith, Randolph & Co	100
C. R. Marvin & Co.	100	Fisk & Hatch	250
Stebbing & Bloodgood.	100	L. Von Hoffman	100
Wetherbee, Watson & Co.	100	Ballin & Sander	100
		H. F. Morgan & Co.	100
Bryan, Van Schaick & Co.	100	Heath & Hughes	100
		Maitland, Phelps & Co.	250
Gillis, Harney & Co.	100	Cash	25
Scott, Capron & Co.	100	William H. Guild	25
Bell & Yelverton	100	Elliot F. Shepard	22
C. S. Sloan & Co.	50	Marvin & White	50
H. D. Marquand & Demick	150	Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.	100
Clark, Dodge & Co.	100	Renauld, Francois & Co.	100
H. L. Williams	50	Smith, Martin & Co.	100
W. & J. O'Brien	100	Wainwright and McLeod	50
Camman & Co.	100	Wilson, Gibson & Co.	100
Ward & Co.	100	Hark & Purcell	25
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	100	James L. Williams	10
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith.	100	Joseph B. Colllins	10
Stone, Nichols & Stone.	100	George W. Egleston	8
P. M. Meyers & Co.	100	DeWitt, Kittee & Co.	100
Vermilye & Co.	200		
Jay Cooke & Co.	500		
Howes & Macy	100		
Total			$5,228

CONTRIBUTIONS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The following is a list of the contributions received at the office of the Mayor:

M. M. Caleb & Co., American Transportation Company	$10
James F. Wenman, No. 146 Pearl-street	50
Chas. G. Havens, No. 57 East Nineteenth-street	50
August Brentano, No. 708 Broadway	5
"Friar Tuck"	10

OBITUARY.

Mr. George Bruce.

Mr. GEORGE BRUCE, the old and well-known type founder, died at his residence in this City on Thursday last, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. BRUCE was born in Scotland, but from the fact that his parents moved to this country when he was but an infant, he insisted that he was an American. At a very early age Mr. BRUCE learned the art of type-making, and continued actively in the business to the day of his death. For many years past he has been one of the foremost men in that branch of industry. He was devoted to his profession, and, being gifted with artistic ideas, constantly labored to effect improvements in type-making. He was especially persevering in his attempts to improve upon the style of type known as script, and nearly all the fonts of that letter now in use are the results of his labors. Mr. BRUCE was also one of the first men in this country to make experiments in stereotyping, and it is to the indefatigable exertions of him and one or two others that we are indebted for that great improvement in the printing business. Mr. BRUCE was not only a hard working-man in his manufactory, but has also a small laboratory at his house, where he experimented in producing new styles of job type and perfecting the metal in which they are cast. A book to contain specimens of all the type made by Mr. BRUCE would need to be as large as two or three City Directories. He was exceedingly kind and affable man and delighted in giving substantial encouragement to young and deserving mechanics. He was for many years President of the Mechanics' Institute and an honorary member of the New-York Typographical Union. He strenuously endeavored for years to establish a Printer's library, offering to contribute largely for that purpose, but finally made up his mind that it was useless to attempt to make printers read any more than they are obliged to in the natural course of their business. Mr. BRUCE worked at the bench in his establishment until about ten years ago, when his sight failed him and he was obliged to desist. He continued, however, to superintend his business to the last. By industry and attention to business he had accumulated a fortune, and leaves to his three children property valued at over half a million of dollars. At one time Mr. BRUCE, desiring to assist the manager of the Chatham Theatre, who had got into difficulty, became in some degree responsible for his debts. After the lapse of a few weeks he was very much astonished one day at receiving a call at his type foundry from the entire stock company of the theatre, who demanded from him their salaries. He satisfied their demands, but the affair annoyed him so much that he speedily got relieved from any further responsibility. Mr. BRUCE was very much beloved by all who knew him, and particularly by those who had been in his employ for many years. His family consisted at the time of his death of one son and two daughters. The funeral service will be held on Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at Grace Church. The Employing Printers, otherwise known as the Board of Trade, and the New-York Typographical Society, will be in attendance.

THE SECOND-AVENUE SUICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Gamble—Statements of Dr. Von Frech and Mrs. Maria Zeiss—Another Queer Story.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of ELEANOR A. JONES, who committed suicide on Friday morning by shooting herself through the breast, in front of the residence of Dr. AUGUST VON FRECH, No. 447 Second-avenue. The circumstances attending this remarkable case were fully detailed in yesterday's TIMES. The following is the evidence elicited:

Maria Zeiss being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 266 East Tenth-street; I knew the deceased; in January last Dr. Von Frech applied for furnished rooms in my house for himself and wife, and for the purpose of carrying on his professional business, and the day following he and deceased took possession and kept house themselves; one day in conversation she told me she was married to the Doctor in Jersey City in May, 1865; they seemed to live very happily together; about March last deceased was delivered of a still-born child; he attended her during her sickness; the Doctor moved from my house on the 3d of May last; last Monday week she called on me and said she had just returned from Boston, where she had been on a visit to her sister; my husband hearing that she was not married, told her he did not want her to come to the house again; I heard she was living at No. 227 East Eighteenth-street, and last Wednesday week I called upon her; she told me the Doctor told her to leave, as she was not his wife; she said she would like to live with him again; she seemed to be in trouble on account of the Doctor leaving her, and she threatened to destroy herself; yesterday morning Dr. Von Frech called at my house and told my husband that deceased had shot herself; she always appeared to be a perfect lady.

August Von Frech, being sworn, deposed: I live at No. 447 Second-avenue; I became acquainted with deceased in March, 1865; I had an office at that time at No. 106 East Nineteenth-street; she came there as a prisoner of war under parole, having been detained three different times at the Old Capitol Prison and Fort Warren as a rebel spy; she boarded in the same house, kept by Mrs. Smith; during her stay there she seemed disturbed in her mind; she was afraid of ghosts, and imagined the detectives were after her; she used to sit up till 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning reciting poetry; she had several attacks of spasms of the heart; on the occurring of one of these attacks I was called professionally to prescribe for her; I saw her about three times, and when she felt better I stopped visiting her; about one week afterwards she came down to my office one morning and said she was very lonesome, as she did not dare to leave the house as she was afraid of the detectives, and asked permission to read my books when I was out; I complied with her request, and from that time she came and stayed in my office for half the day, lying on the sofa, and acting as though she was in her own room; I intimated that I did not like to have her in my office so much, and she took offence at this; on several occasions she stayed in my room until three o'clock in the morning, and then told people in the house that she would make me marry her; on account of her troubling me and taking possession of my office, I left the house; she followed me to where I removed and took a room there, and I had to pay for it, fearing being exposed to scandal; she came up to my bedroom on one occasion and insisted on being admitted, and when refused, she took a dissecting knife out of my office, and cut the veins in her arm; at another time she took opium; this she repeated so often, that I notified the druggists in the neighborhood, not to sell her any poison; told her that I could not marry a woman with such a temper and character; to avoid scandal I had to agree to live with her; after she had driven me from two other places of business, to save what was left of my practice and to enjoy some peace, I was compelled to hire a place and live with her, and then I hired a place at No. 226 East Tenth-street; as long as she stayed with me she kept quiet; she had a miscarriage there, and when that was over I wanted her to separate as had been previously agreed upon; at mentioning that she began to act badly again; I left the house on the 2d of May and took an office at No. 447 Second-avenue, and told her positively that I would have nothing more to do with her, as she was not fit to live with; she still followed and annoyed me there, and the people of the house told her not to come there any more as she was only making trouble; about ten days ago I saw her the last time alive; I met her in the street; she told me she had taken out three warrants for me; one was for abandonment and I don't know what the two others were for; on the one for abandonment I appeared before Justice SHANDLEY, and the case was dismissed; she told me that if she didn't succeed with the warrants she would kill me; yesterday morning between nine and ten o'clock, I was sitting in my office, one of my patients having just gone out and shut the street door, when I heard a slight report of a pistol, followed by a short cry; I rushed to the window and saw deceased lying on the sidewalk; I went to dress myself, and, as I was doing so, an officer called and said he wanted me to go to the station house and give an explanation, which I did; when I came out deceased had been removed to the hospital; she has a sister living in Boston, Massachusetts.

After the testimony of Mr. WM. SMITH and Officer WILSON had been taken, during which no new features were elicited, the case was given to the jury, who after a short consultation rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide, while temporarily deranged."

Dr. VON FRECH has expressed his intention to see that the remains of deceased are decently interred.

A GYMNASTIC AERONAUT.

Ascension from Elm Park—Trapeze Performance in Midair.

Several hundred persons, of both sexes, gathered at Elm Park yesterday afternoon, to witness the balloon ascension of Mons. AUGUSTE BUISLAY. He advertised that he would ascend at 4:30 o'clock, and while in the air perform gymnastic feats upon a trapeze attached to the balloon. Half-past 4 came and passed, but the only entertainment offered the multitude was lager-beer and white-wine. Not until 6 o'clock was there any appearance of the promised amusement. It may greatly increase the consumption of beer to keep a crowd waiting for an hour and a half in a hot day, but it certainly does not conduce to the popularity of the performer. At 6 o'clock the immense fire balloon was raised upon cords, and the process of inflation commenced. This is done by burning large quantities of straw beneath it, and expanding it with the rarefied air. The operation lasted but a few moments, when the word was given to let it go. Majestically and rapidly the balloon arose to a height of several hundred feet, and sailed slowly off in a northeasterly direction, with Mons. BUISLAY hanging beneath on his trapeze. When fairly clear of the trees he commenced performing all sorts of gymnastic feats upon this slender bar, hanging by his head, by his toes and by his heels, climbing about, sometimes with his head up, but more frequently "by inversion," lying across the bar as if swimming, doing, in short, all the tricks performed upon the trapeze by other gymnasts when near the ground. Owing to the fact that several holes were burned in the balloon while it was filled, it speedily began to descend, and in less than half an hour from the time it left *terra firma* it was safely back again, the aëronautic gymnast having landed in the extreme upper end of the Central Park. This novel performance was witnessed by thousands of people, the balloon being visible throughout its whole course to the many visitors at Central Park. The ascension is shortly to be repeated.

Public Health Bulletin—Suspected Cholera Cases.

Yesterday afternoon's bulletin, at the Headquarters of the Board of Health, noted a case of cholera at No. 57 Third-avenue, the patient being an adult female who was taken down early in the morning. She was in collapse at 10 o'clock. The officers of the Board of Health found the house in perfect hygienic condition; nevertheless they disinfected the neighborhood, as usual.

BRIDGET KEANE, of No. 8 Caroline-street, an adult Irishwoman, was taken sick at 10 o'clock on Friday morning at Washington Market, where she has a stall. Inspector POOLEY found her purging freely, but nothing more.

A NUISANCE IN THE BAY.

Mr. JOHN CLARK, one of our Sandy Hook pilots, reports that this morning he saw a small schooner with a cargo of entrails and livers of animals, which was being thrown into the bay. One continual line of the filth extended for more than a mile, emitting the most disgusting stench, directly in the track of inward bound vessels. This is but a solitary instance of this most disgraceful practice. It is done daily and nightly. Offal of all sorts and kinds is loaded on to boats or scows and towed out into the bay and there dumped overboard. With the changes of tide it is washed back and forth in the stream, or thrown upon the shores of Staten or Long Island, where it is left to rot and poison the atmosphere. There must be some penalty for such an offence, and the Board of Health should endeavor to punish the perpetrators.

Notice was sent to the Board of Health's headquarters last evening, that CHARLES BROWN, of No. 204 Delancey-street, (rear,) died yesterday afternoon, after three hours illness, of supposed cholera. The usual disinfectants were sent to the house, and used by one of the sanitary inspectors.

The police telegraph reported last evening that Mrs. TIERNEY, of No. 40½ Monroe-street, died of cholera at about 6 o'clock. The house was disinfected before midnight; but the sanitary inspector had not at that time reported the death to have been from cholera.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GRAND LARCENY.

FRANK WILLIAMS *alias* JAMES THOMPSON was arrested by Officer JACKSON, of the Eighth Precinct, on complaint of SAMUEL G. ACTON, of No. 19 West Fifteenth-street, who charged him with having, on the 6th instant, stolen an overcoat and a variety of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of $150. He further stated that the accused climbed over the fence in rear of his (the complainant's) dwelling, and thus obtained possession of the property. When arrested the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoner. He was committed to answer without bail. WILLIAMS is 19 years of age, and a native of Boston. He stated, on being examined, that he was without money, and could get no work, and took the clothes to supply his wants.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

JOSEPH HAMERSCHALAY, of No. 148 Chatham-street, made a complaint against SAMUEL MORGANTHALL, of No. 189 Spring-street, for obtaining money by false pretences. The accused was arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct. The complainant stated that on the 22d ult. the accused called upon him, and wished to dispose of three balls, which he represented as pure gold, asking 75 cents per pennyweight, and the sale was conducted on these terms, HAMERSCHALAY paying $375 75 for them. The money was duly counted out and laid on the counter, but the purchaser declined to pay it away until he had first tested the metal in a crucible. While his attention was thus engaged, the prisoner picked up the money and ran off with it. The balls were found to be brass, coated with about $75 worth of gold. The prisoner was committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—On Friday evening ROBERT WINSER, residing in Mott-street, near Spring-street, was found prostrated by the heat. He was cared for by the Fourth Precinct Police.... About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, JARVIS BRANK, of No. 129 East Thirty-fifth-street, was prostrated by the sun's rays in West Thirty-fifth-street. Officer SMITH escorted him home.... At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN MOONEY was overcome by the heat in front of his residence, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue. He was carried home by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.... PATRICK DONNELLY, while at work at the Erie dock, at the foot of Duane-street, North River, was sun-struck at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. As he could not tell his residence, he was removed to the New-York Hospital by officer BIRD of the Third Precinct.

At 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday an unknown man was prostrated by the heat near the Catharine-street Ferry. Taken to the New-York Hospital by the Fourth Ward Police.

At 3:20 P. M. an unknown man was found in Greenwich-street, so overcome by the weather that he is not expected to live. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

At 3:45 P. M. JOHN McEVELY, residing at No. 140 West Nineteenth-street, was found prostrated by the heat in Seventeenth-street. He was taken home.

At 4 P. M. DANIEL DALY, while at work in HARTON'S Browery, corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, was sun-stricken. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 5:20 P. M., PATRICK CUMAN, a laborer, employed at No. 70 Murray-street, was prostrated by the heat. Taken to New-York Hospital.

At 7 P. M. JOHN HENRY, of No. 307 West Seventeenth-street, was found near his residence so prostrated with the effects of the weather that he died soon after arriving at home.

At 8 P. M. RUDOLPH H. BAKER was picked up sun-stricken, on the corner of First-avenue and Thirteenth street. Taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

At 8:25 P. M., an unknown man was found in Lafayette-place, laboring under the effects of the weather. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 7 P. M. an unknown man, 30 years of age, and a German, fell prostrate on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, from the effects of the heat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—BRIDGET McCLURE, aged 75 years, and residing at No. 74 Eldridge-street, fell from the fourth-story window into the street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATH OF A LADY FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Mrs. WM. DEWEY, of No. 70 Lee-avenue, died at her residence at 5 P. M. yesterday from Asiatic cholera. The particulars of the lady's sickness and death as furnished by Drs. J. B. WARD and WRIGHT, who attended her, are as follows: Yesterday afternoon Mrs. DEWEY was in her usual health and entertained some of her friends at tea. Toward 9 o'clock it was proposed by some of the ladies and gentlemen present that she accompany them to a saloon to partake of some ice cream. Having accepted the proposition, the lady went up stairs to arrange her toilet, and while doing so she was taken with nausea. She informed her friends of this fact, and begged to be excused. Shortly after this she was taken with vomiting and purging, which continued uninterruptedly until 3 o'clock the following morning, when Dr. WARD was sent for. The Doctor prescribed the usual remedies, but the vomiting and purging still continued. Dr. WRIGHT was called in at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and in consultation with Dr. WARD attended the lady until her decease, which took place at the hour named. An hour previous to her decease the lady seemed to rally. Previous to that the discharges had ceased and were succeeded by cramps.

MEETING OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—A meeting of unlicensed liquor-dealers took place at the American Hotel, corner of Water and Grand streets, E. D., last night. On motion of BARNEY WOODS, it was resolved, that until the Excise Law was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, they would submit to its provisions and retail only light beverages. The meeting was addressed by WILLIAM STORY, Esq., JOHN McCULLOUGH, GEORGE H. LEESE, and others.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found in the East River on the morning of Thursday last, with its throat cut, has been identified as that of a German tailor, named SANDER, formerly residing with his sister in First-avenue, New-York. No clue to his death has been discovered. Coroner SMITH will hold an inquest on the body this evening.

THE CASE OF DENNIS EAGAN.—The accused, who is charged with the murder of ROBERT GARDINER, was brought before Judge GILBERT, of the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday, and remanded to the custody of Constable CHRISMAN, of Pottsville, Penn., who took the prisoner, wife and children to Pennsylvania. The children are aged respectively 6, 4 and 2 years.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE-WORKS.—The Brooklyn fire-works were let off last evening under direction of Capt. WADEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police. The display was very fine in all respects, and quite satisfactory to the numerous persons present, including some 10,000. Everybody appeared to enjoy themselves, men, women and children.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, three men named WILLIAM MURDOCK, WILLIAM COOK, and WILLIAM HASKILL, fell from a three-story building in Cumberland-street, near Willoughby-avenue. Mr. MURDOCK was instantly killed. The other two were taken to the City Hospital, where they died shortly thereafter. Coroner LYNCH will hold an inquest this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. GEORGE DEMOTT, an old and respectable resident of West Hoboken, died on Friday night, of hydrophobia, after much suffering and indescribable agony. It appears that Mr. DEMOTT has a son who was formerly a soldier in a New-Jersey regiment, and when the young man returned home he brought with him a large and valuable dog, which he had found somewhere in Virginia. This animal was kept about the house, and some six weeks ago bit the old gentleman quite severely. Nothing was thought of the matter at the time, and but little attention was paid to the wound, which finally resulted in hydrophobia, causing death a few days after the symptoms began to show themselves.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Saturday forenoon THOMAS SCOTT, an expressman, was overcome by the heat in Exchange-place, Jersey City, and was insensible for some time. Restoratives were applied, and he was sent home. A man named GEORGE SCRANTON, who was on a tramp, was prostrated while coming down Grand-street at noon. He was taken in to a private residence and cared for. A man whose name was not ascertained, while engaged sawing wood at the Morris and Essex Depot, in Hoboken, was overpowered by the heat, and was conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, where he lies in a very low condition.

APPOINTMENT.—The Hudson River Police Commissioners have appointed EDWARD L. McWILLIAMS to the position which he formerly held on the old Police force of Jersey City, as detective. Mr. McWILLIAMS is an efficient and faithful officer.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 7.—*In Steamship City of Boston for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Capt. Williams, Mrs. Fox and child, Mrs. Crombelhome and child, New-York; W. S. Packer, Mrs. W. S. Packer and Miss Packer, W. P. Bellany, Miss Jones, New-York; Mr. Hamilton, Clarence A. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.; Jno. E. McDonough, Philadelphia; Rev. John Cosby, Thomas R. Joynes, Ferdinand Mayer, Joseph Barbour, wife and daughter, A. Schmidt, John Baker, Mrs. Betton, Mrs. Annie Barbour, Miss Eliza Northurp, Wm. Barbour and wife, Mr. Bruce, W. N. Armstrong, H. P. Waller, wife and child, John Trenberth, wife and child, Philip Oates, Dr. Barker and lady, Dr. Geo. Glenny and wife, James Robert Campbell, I. B. Harris, Melbourn Humphrey, Dr. Chas. Minnegerode, Gordan McCabe, H. I. Meigs, Rev. Mr. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, W. E. Caldwell, T. O. S. Moran, of Brooklyn, Col. Percy Wyndham, Rev. W. H. Parmty of Jersey City, Dr. Theo. Snyder, Moses Hill, Mrs. Jno. H. Pettingill and daughter, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., and wife, Mrs. Capen, Mrs. Dunderdale, J. Eichelberger, J. Freeman Quigg, of Pittsburgh; John B. Grant, B. Losada, Mrs. B. C. Duffy and child, John S. Davenport, Thomas Mockin, Rev. Mother De Passie and sister Mary, of St. Louis; Ricardo P. Martiner, Dr. Holland, Rev. Jubal Hodges, Rev. M. Hill, Mrs. E. Meadows, Mrs. Powell and child, Saml S. Sanford, F. D. Parker, Modesto Neqosuel, Jore J. Jimino, Rev. Dr. Buddington and wife, Isaac R. Noyes and wife, R. Scott, John Jones, of St. Louis; Wm. Goodall, Samuel O'Connor, H. McDoueil, Geo. Gowsland, Alex. McLean, Chas. Rempre, N. Duff, Rev. P. T. O'Rielly, John Griffiths, W. H. Duckworth, J. Mackay, J. Oishei, P. Byrne, Gen. Jas. Williams, F. W. Dewel, John Mather, Gabro Ponti, S. Rodriquez, E. Garcia Hevia, Rarball Viben, of Liverpool, and others in the steerage.

JULY 7—*In Steamship Arago, for Bremen*—Bishop Bedell and lady, Hon. John C. Kennedy and lady, Mrs. L. N. Secor, Miss Mary Nicholson, Miss L. W. Secor, Mme. J. Alibert, Mme. E. Jenny, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer and four daughters, J. Zuluaga, J. Gutierrez, J. M. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bumrill, Miss G. Bumrill, Miss Foote, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Worth and two children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Humphrey, Miss J. R. Humphrey, Miss A. G. Humphrey, Miss J. B. Roe, Mrs. E. D. Pierson, Mrs. S. F. Dubais, Mr. J. S. Dufais, Miss B. Dufais, Wm. G. H. Mercer, Mr. J. H. Fonda, Mr. J. Hoxie, Mr. B. Landreth and L. Landreth, Mr. S. Uguarte, Mr. and Mrs. Laurencot and two children, W. K. Thorne, Jr., T. D. Phelps, Jr., H. C. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thorne, Miss Gray and maid, Mrs. A. Getty, Miss A. H. Getty, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Geddings, Miss L. Tracy, Miss Nash, Miss Richmond, Miss Hall, Mr. T. Eugster, Mr. H. C. Sparks, M. C. Merian, P. B. Taylor, T. Schmidt, W. B. Stanton, Mme. Bonella, Mme. J. B. Alibert, Miss K. Stanton, Mr. D. Domiani and A. Felini, Mr. and Mrs. F. Delil and two children, Mr. W. Pfersech, Mr. L. Teelland, Mr. and Mrs. Coignard, Mr. Alfred Evelyn and Mr. Percy Evelyn, Mr. George Malvern and son, Mr. Elliot Graves, Mr. C. Edmund and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C as. Montague, two children and maid, Miss A. G. Meraill, Mr. V. Vuillaume.

JULY 7.—*In steamship William Penn, for Liverpool.*—Geo. Weis, Walter Grisdale, James Adams, Henry Tietjen, H. Head, Mrs. E. Dumaresqe, 3 children and servant, Miss Emma Nesbitt, Mrs. Martha Wansor and child, G. Wakoley, Mrs. Sophia Teitjen and 2 children, Louis de la Puento, Miss Salome Verbeck, J. Ellison, B. Barron and wife, W. Hanson, F. K. Schoyer, Mrs. Mary Harris, Miss Mary F. Harris, W. B. Miller, L. Nieuwenkamp, P. J. Raymond, F. G. Caumont, Henry V. Helies, Miss Emma Coates, J. Bateman, C. A. Greads, A. O. Payne, Mrs. R. Levy and child, Henry Stanton, Richard Davis, Mrs. C. W. Bellamy, child, Miss Hannah Pierce, Henry J. Grevers, Mrs. and Sarah E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. Weston and 2 children, T. Sarah, H. Cooper, H. Riddle, C. Fritsch, George Whose, Miss Sarah Fagin, Mrs. E. Leahey, John Leahey, Thos. O. Leary, R. W. Clark, Thos. Beeson, Jr., Mrs. E. Beeson, Miss Jane Beeson, Miss Elizabeth Beeson, George Beeson, William Storey, Walter Wicks, A. Weston, J. O. Brien, Miss C. Wiedenzuller, Wm. Boumer, Wm. Piper, and several in the steerage.

L. W. Hollingsworth, D. W. Davis, G. Ditts, Mrs. L. A. King and child, Capt. S. H. Hill, C. Richard Nevitt, G. G. Trull, N. H. Truborn, F. Ellis, P. Sharff, N. Wessmann, Arman Larin, B. Oppenheimer, N. Luis, N. Otis, Peckhardt, Henrights Mott, Jr., L. Oinark, and others in steerage.

In steamship Missouri, for Savannah—Geo. Sheldon, Mrs. G. W. Thompson, F. L. Henry, Miss Eldridge, Jas. Buchanan, Jas. McKinstry, H. B. Davis, J. D. Mitchell, C. D. Wilder, Mrs. Fatro, G. W. Lyons, Louisa Csinck, Misses L. and B. Luff, O. C. Farland, R. C. Galway and son, Pitt Higgins, Patrick Higgins, Miss Mary Dougherty, Miss Mary A. Kelly, Miss Kate McCarthy.

In the steamship Perit for Savannah.—Mr. Pettburn, J. H. Smith, William H. James, J. K. Russell, Dr. Winne, M. Blunt, Z. A. Collier, W. W. Deane, W. Finck and lady; Miss Elpridge, Miss Evans and nephew: Mr. Camminde and lady, and 5 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau—Ricardo Quindo, Simon Masenet, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Lapriedra and 4 children, R. Eccles, F. Rica, E. Martin, Lieut. McCullogh and lady, C. Babson, Mrs. Knight, P. H. Fulford, John Molloy, Miss Nesbitt, Mrs. Dumeresq, 4 children and servant, J. B. Brown, Mr. Thierry, Mr. and Mrs. Como, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Langwith and 2 children, E. Bourgeois, and 10 deck passengers—Total, 47.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises... 1 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 11 | Gov. Island. 5 00 | Hell Gate.... 6 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Herman Livingston, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Bavaria, (Ham.,) Taube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Smyrna, (Br.,) McNevin, Liverpool, McAndrew & Warren; City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hatteras, Clark, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Pennsylvania, Lewis, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Wm Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Fahkee, Stirling, St. Jago, Wardell & Co.; Mississippi, Furber, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Trade Wind, Doane, Washington, W. T. Remsen; Sheridan, Bolton, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., C. H. Pierson; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ship Spirit of the Deep, (Br.,) Hewitt, St. John, N. B.

Barks Constantia, (Br.,) Hughes, Dublin, J. C. McArthur; Tuisko, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen, Schofberg & Koker; Ninfa Tagliovari, (Ital.,) Morano, Gloucester, A. P. Agresta; Annie M. Palmer, Schofield, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Henrietta, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Martha, (Br.,) Dwyer, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. W. Drisko, (Br.,) Buckman, Elizabethport, F. Talbot; Dirigo, Rumball, Cow Bay, F. Talbot; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Youngster, (Br.,) Hochard, Constantinople, McCully & Marsh.

Schooners Breeze, Somers, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; B. F. Stockton, Soper, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Geo. Darby, Snow, Boston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Lucy, Appleby, Salem, John Boynton's Son & Co.; E. Kidder, Allen, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; S. Brainard, Buell, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Maria L. Davis, Dexter, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; W. H. De Witt, Cary, St. Martin's, B. J. Wenberg; T. J. Hill, Baker, Washington, D. C.; Talent, (Br.,) Merrian, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ringleader, Pinckney, Quincy, Mass.; Alice Curtis, Patterson, Norfolk, Bentley, Smith & Co; Henri Le Blanc, (Br.,) Robichan, Clara, N. S., Leaycraft & Co.; Harmony, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Robert Noble, (Br.,) Seymour, Boston, Jos. Eneas.

Sloop Thos. Ransom, Burley, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Cardiff 36 ds., with railway iron to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Had light westerly winds and fogs the whole passage. June 16, lat. 46 34, lon. 48 18, at noon, passed close to a very large iceberg. June 19, lat. 44 26, lon. 49 30, passed an iceberg, and saw several seals. July 2, lat. 40 16, lon. 69 16, saw steamship Royal Standard, hence.

Bark Lord Chancellor, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McDonald, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Trinidad 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Apotheker Diessing, (Pruss.,) Segebarth, Cardiff 42 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Peep O'Day, (of Sunderland,) Johnson, Whampoa Feb. 10, and Ascencion May 26, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Angier Feb. 26, Cape of Good Hope May 2, and St. Helena May 21.

Bark Fannie, Marshman, Trinidad de Cuba 17 ds., with molasses to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Washington Butcher, Nickerson, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton to Brockway & Baker.

Brig Windward, (of Stockton, Me.,) Libby, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Marian Ridley, (of Harbor Grace, N. F.,) Hartey, St. Lucea 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Bessie Yorke, (Br.,) Gow, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Serena P. Smith, (of Bangor,) Veazie, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Cosmos, (of East Machias,) Parsons, Gonaives 15 ds., with logwood to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Wm. Nash, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Nellie, Delaney, Havana 11 ds., with molasses to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Everett, ——, Nuevitas 13 ds., with molasses to Thos. J. Owen.

Schr. Gen. Cazneau, De Groot, St. Domingo City June 23, with mahogany, &c., to J. W. Currier & Co. On outward passage, May 29, lat. 27 30, lon. 66 57, spoke wh. schr. Emeline Everett, of Fairhaven, all well.

Schr. Clara Douglas, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Crocker, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to master.

Schr. Ellen, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Bethell, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Eliza Bachelder, Harris, St. John, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. A. C. Major, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Perry, Viques, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Lady Scott, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pines to J. Douglas.

Schr. Jeddie, (Br.,) Roberts, St. Andrew's 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Nevada, ——, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark Thomas Fielding, 74 ds. from Sunderland.

Bark Victoria, 50 ds. from London.

Bark J. U. Brookman, from Liverpool.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Bremen, Wm. Penn, City of Boston, City of Dublin, Missouri, Perit, Herman Livingston, Mississippi, Sheridan, Gussie Telfair, Niagara and Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Mary Sanford, from New-York; barks Gem of the Sea, from Cape Coast; Stag, from Cienfuegos; M. B. Stetson, do.; Wakella, from New-Orleans; brig Haze.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from Vera Cruz and Havana, came up to the City last evening.

The steamship Western Metropolis, from New-York for Bremen, which put into Boston 6th inst., lost many buckets from her patent wheels; could not keep them on in any seaway; machinery not damaged.

The schr. Star, Capt. Cook, from New-Orleans for New-York, put into Nassau, N. P., June 19, in a leaky condition and with loss of sails, sustained in a gale.

The schr. Jamestown, for Dighton, which put back to Bickmore, disabled, cleared again on the 6th, having repaired damage, which was slight.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 6.—The ship Ansel, Capt. Graham, from New-York for St. John, N. B., and brig R. Scoles, Capt. Lane, from do. for do., are ashore at Spirit Beach, Mispec. The former went on the 5th, and the brig this (6th) A. M. The ship will be a total loss, and the brig will also probably be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Eagle—brig, bound south, June 22, off Cape Nicholas Mole.

Henry Moore—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, 37 ds. out, June 10, lat. 4 S., lon. 28 56 W.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, May 30, wh. barks A. R. Tucker and Mary, to sail on a cruise in a few ds.; ship Coromandel sailed May 80 for Falmouth.

At Miragoane, June 19, brigs Signal, Iris and Village Belle, for New-York, and schr. Shooting Star, for Philadelphia soon.

At Gonaives, June 21, schr. Dasher, for Boston.

At Viques, P. R., June 24, brigs Agnes, for New-York, ldg.; Dr. Errickson, for do. do.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 419, July 7, 1866.
34, 65, 33, 51, 42, 47, 10, 26, 58, 78, 73, 74, 44.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 420, July 7, 1866.
72, 38, 12, 25, 7, 28, 20, 33, 23, 66, 36, 15, 68.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 319, July 7, 1866.
14, 49, 44, 19, 10, 78, 8, 25, 53, 58, 60, 50, 23

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 320, July 7, 1866.
36, 56, 20, 29, 42, 2, 1, 24, 25, 6, 48, 15, 8.

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